The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,219 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
M. Surat	3142	650	C. R. Edwards..	14th Nov.
L. Cathay.........	2983	500	T. Fairtlough....	21st „
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	28th „
L. Parramatta ...	4759	900	C. Gadd............	5th Dec.
M. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons.........	12th „
L. Malwa.........	2959	500	A. W. Adamson..	19th „
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris...........	26th „
				1885.
L. Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady......	2nd Jan.
M. Venetia	2736	500	A. B. Daniell....	9th „
L. Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard ..	16th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
SUTLEJ	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	14th Nov.
PESHAWUR..	3900	600	J. C. Babot	28th „
TASMANIA....	4500	800	C. Perrins...........	12th Dec.
HYDASPES...	2984	400	G. Scrivener.........	26th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Nov. 6, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Oct. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
ABYSSINIA*......	3,600	400	— Monday	1st Dec. 1884.
GIAVA*..............	3,000	400	on Thursday	1st Jan. 1885.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

* No second class accommodation.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines. Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..........1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ....1st class „ 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th October, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin......	3,500	550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	G. Doncich......	4,000	600	29th Dec.
PANDORA...........	G. Mettel........	3,500	550	29th Jan. 1885.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
PANDORA	G. Mettel..	3,500	550.....	28th Nov.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
ORION............	G. Mahorcich....	3,500	550..	12th Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street Bombay Oct. 3, 1884.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO AND BACK WITHIN 10 DAYS, INCLUDING TWO DAYS STOPPAGE AT COLOMBO.

THE A. H. Lloyd's S. S. "ORION" will leave for Colombo direct on the 12th instant, and the same Company's S. S. "MEDUSA" will leave Colombo for Bombay on the 18th instant. Further departures will take place as follows :—

FROM BOMBAY TO COLOMBO.	FROM COLOMBO TO BOMBAY.
on the 28th November 1884.	on the 18th November 1884.
13th and 28th December „	19th December „
12th and 29th January 1885.	18th January 1885.
12th February „	18th February „
1st, 15th and 29th March „	21st March „
18th and 29th April „	20th April „
	21st May „

For rates of Passage and further particulars apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bombay, November 10, 1884.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr	About
CLAN SINCLAIR.........	3,000..	C. E. Darley..	2nd Decr.
CLAN DRUMMOND.....	3,000..	H. L. Wilson.	12th do.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500..	G. Nelson......	2nd Jan.
CLAN MURRAY	2,100..	E Worfolk..	12th do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th November, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 4th December, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th November, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* KARACHI.

THE "NUBIA" will SAIL for Karachi on WEDNESDAY, 12th Nov. at 6 a.m. She will carry passengers to the "Belgravia" sailing from Karachi, for Liverpool, about 14th instant.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Bombay, 7th Nov., 1884.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, 3,125 tons, will sail for Liverpool on or about 11th November. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1884. Agents.

GENERAL AVERAGE S.S. MALWA.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above vessel are informed that the Statement of General Average is now completed, and refunds of amounts due will be made on application at this Office.

Copies of the Statement can be obtained from Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead, Average Adjusters.

It is particularly requested that early application be made, in order that the settlement may be completed without delay.

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th November, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERRY.

PURE NATURAL FINO.

THIS is particularly recommended as a high class Wine, suitable for the earlier courses of every well served Dinner.

Cash price Rs. 28 per doz.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
GODOWNS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY HAVE ON SALE, CRICKET KIT

Of very superior quality ;

(ALSO)

ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.	LEAD SINKERS.
CLEARING RINGS	LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
DISGORGERS.	PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Baits.
FLIES, Artificial.	REELS with secret checks.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.	RINGS and KEEPERS.
GAFF HOOKS.	RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.	SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.	SILK for binding and mounting.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.	SPOON BAITS.
GUT TRACES, single and treble.	SWIVELS, assorted.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.	
HOOKS on GIMP, single and treble.	

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOW READY

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT :

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

MAP OF CHINA

AND

SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.

Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.

COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1 ; postage, one anna.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,

Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,

With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

TAYLOR'S COLABA HOTEL, BOMBAY,

IS situated in a healthy position on the sea-shore, west of the Island, and is open all round to the sea breeze. It has the advantages of being far away from the noise and confusion of the Tr..e of the Town, while it is within five minutes' drive by rail, car, or carriage of all the business places ; and within five minutes' walk of the Swimming Bath.

The Hotel stands in its own grounds, surrounded by a garden.

TERMS MODERATE.
Proprietress, Mrs. TAYLOR.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... *Light with good flavour.*	... 10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	... BORDEAUX ... *A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.*	... 10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	... PETIT MEDOC ... *Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.*	... 13 0	7 8
16 0	9 8	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... *Full bodied, of high character and flavour.*	... 16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE *Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.*	... 21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	... CHATEAU LAROSE *Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.*	... 26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	... CHATEAU MARGAUX *Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.*	... 32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.		Per Hogshead. Cash.
170 0	BORDEAUX	... 185 0
170 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	... 185 0
210 0	PETIT MEDOC	... 210 0
260 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	... 260 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOLERA BELTS.

ASQUITH AND LORD'S SPECIALITY.

THESE BELTS are indispensable for wear in Tropical climates. They are a sure preventive against chills, and give great support when riding or walking. They are made from the best UNSHRINKABLE SAXONY FLANNEL in plain colours and neat fancy patterns. When ordering please send waist measurement taken closely.

Price per ½ doz. Rs. 20, or Rs. 3-8 each.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY

R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

Packing in tin lined case Rs. 25.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

ALEX. FERGUSON AND COMPANY,

DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in India for the above firm's celebrated "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHISKIES, well-known in America, Australia and China.

These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and we have every confidence in recommending them to consumers.

We have stocks in quarter casks 3 O.P., at Rs. 9 per gallon, cask included, and in cases of one dozen at Rs. 20 nett.

We guarantee each bottle to contain t e *sixth* part of a *gallon* and each case contains *two gallons.*

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES

FOR

SALE, HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

P THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE P
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 850.
(This Instrument was awarded a MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the Calcutta Exhibition.)

I THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE. I
Ebonized. Rs. 900.

A THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE. A
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 1,750.

N EBONIZED GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE WITH ALL METAL WORK ELECTRO-PLATED, N
Rs. 750.

O R. LIPP & SONS' GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, O
Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.

F THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE F
Solid American Walnut, (7 octaves) Rs. 650.
Do. do. (6⅔ octaves) Rs. 550.
Do. do. (7⅓ octaves) Rs. 900.

O THE "BUNGALOW" SQUARE PIANOFORTE. O
Solid Wood. Rs. 450.
(Compass six octaves.)

R THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, R
Black and Gold. Rs. 650 and 750.

T THE CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE T
Cash Rs. 500 and 650.

E THE BIJOU COTTAGE PIANO, E
Compass 5 Octaves. Solid Walnut. Rs. 300.

S. N. B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are WARRANTED to stand the Indian Climate. S.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Pianos for HIRE in POONA and the districts at Reduced Rates.

CATALOGUES OF MUSIC POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH they will send

Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month. It is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices.

E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here.

WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster.

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility.

J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortabl and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive.

GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whiskey that is sold here. We offer good Cognac, at Rs. 24 per dozen, nett Cash-duty paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE

AT

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

THIS DAY

CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.

Morie Silk Costumes, complete, from ....Rs.	21 0
Finest French Cashmere Costumes, from.............. „	15 0
Finest Jussore, Beige, Cashmere Costume, with rich silk embroidery .... „	21 0

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

WASHING DRESS FABRICS, From As. 4 per yard.

FINEST FRENCH CORSETS, From Re. 1-12 per pair.

KID GLOVES IN ALL COLOURS, From As. 4 per pair.

SILK OTTOMANS, SURAHS, MORIES BROCHES, MERVELLEIUX, FLOWERED FANCY SILK, GREATLY REDUCED.

VELVET PILE TABLE CLOTHS AND SQUARES.

STRAW HATS AND SHAPES, From Re. 1-4.

PARIS TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS. From Rs. 3-15.

FANS, FANS, FANS. From As. 8.

WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

NOTICES.

INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS.

SIX different designs of INDIAN Views and Scenes, decorated with INDIAN Plants, etc., by an eminent artist, and beautifully executed in the highest style of Chromoprint by one of the greatest firms in Europe. Especially suited for sending home. Price of each Card, with envelope, Re 1 ; 12 Cards for Rs. 9, post free. 6 Cards for Rs. 5, post-free.

Published by the
BASEL MISSION BOOK DEPOSITORY,
(South Canara.) MANGALORE.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

SALE OF GOOD-WILL AND STOCK-IN-TRADE OF Messrs. J. DAVISON & Co., KARACHI, OWING TO THE FAILING HEALTH OF PROPRIETOR.

OFFERS are invited, and will be received to within one month of date, for the purchase, at a valuation, of a General Business established in Karachi since 1861, and having an extensive constituency throughout Sindh and up the Persian Gulf, with constituents in various parts of the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab, and a growing connection in Beluchistan, &c.

It comprises a large General Retail Business, with a Transit Agency and Tailoring and a General Outfitting Department, coupled with a first class Ærated Water Manufactory. It is the *oldest and largest business* of its kind in the Province, and is established, in the most prominent position in the station, in a commodious pucca-built upper-storied house, with ample accommodation for a residence. For particulars apply to

J. DAVISON,
October, 1884. Lambert Hall, Karachi.

THE PARELL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Church-gate-street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1884, at 4 p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1884.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments made by the Board of Messrs. Ebjee Oomersey and F. Masotti as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in the room of those who go out by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 5th to 12th November, 1884, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND & Co,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th October, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 2nd December next up to 11-30 a. m., at the offices of the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, and of the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, and up to noon at the respective Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, for contracts as specified for 1885-86 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Comst. Store-keeper Genl., Bombay........	Oil Kerosine (General Contract), oil Sweet and oil Cocoanut (General Contract.)	Under Schedule No. 24a. Under Schedule No. 24b.
Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Nusirabad, Neemuch, Karachi, Hyderabad, Deesa, Belgaum, Ahmedabad	Oils of Sorts and oil Kerosine.	Under Schedule No. 24.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. C. D. AGUIAR, for Colonel,
Acting Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 28th October, 1884.

NOTICES.

A BENEFICED CLERGYMAN (M.A. Oxford, Exhibitioner and Classman) and his wife, living in a healthy and bracing part of Yorkshire, are desirous of obtaining two or three companion pupils to educate with their own children. Large house and grounds, careful supervision, home comforts, resident governess, modern accomplishments, great educational advantages. Terms £100 a year. Indian pupils met if desired on arrival. Address Mrs. T. G. DAVIES, The Vicarage, Batley, Yorkshire, England.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon, local time, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, for the LOADING, UNLOADING and STACKING of STORES and MATERIALS, including the SHUNTING and MARSHALLING of WAGONS at this Company's General Stores Depôt, at Parel, for one or three years from 1st January next.

2. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required for the due performance of the contract.

3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 7th November, 1884.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon, local time, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, for the SMALL STORES, OILS and STATIONERY required to be purchased locally by this Company. The first two Contracts will be for one year and the last for one or three years from 1st January next.

2. Particulars of the supplies estimated to be so required (with form and conditions on which only tenders will be considered) may be obtained from this Company's General Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 12th instant.

3. The undersigned is to be at liberty to select any one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the tender rate.

4. A deposit of one thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of each contract.

5. The undersigned moreover does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 7th November, 1884.

ROOFING TILES of different patterns including INDIAN or MANGALORE, IMPROVED FRENCH, &c., also RIDGES, FLOORING, GARDEN EDGINGS, of high finish and best manufacture by the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, are always in Stock at their Steam Factory at Worlee, and can be had at moderate prices. Periodical contracts entered into with Railway Companies, Municipalities, and Executive Departments in and out of Town at fixed rates. Contracts for Tiling Roofs complete undertaken. Up-country orders promptly executed. For samples and other particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGERS, at the Factory, Worlee, or to

MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—BOMBAY.

BRANCHES :

AHMEDABAD,	KHANGAUM,
BROACH,	KURRACHEE,
HOOBLEE,	OOMRAOTTEE,
INDORE,	POONA.

CURRENT deposit accounts opened.

DEPOSITS received for 12 months fixed at 4 per cent. interest and for shorter periods at rates subject to arrangement.

Government, Railway, Municipal and other SECURITIES and SHARES received for safe custody ; purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected.

LOANS granted on Government and other securities, and on Goods and Bullion.

Copies of the Bank's Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branches.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—S.S. COLOMBO has ARRIVED from Marseilles, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. Consignees are requested to take delivery of their Goods at once. Any claim for shortage, breakage, &c., should be made to the undersigned before the steamer sails, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 10th November, 1884.

PICKINGS FROM THE "PARSEE PUNCH,"

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

HALF-YEARLY VOLUME of *Pickings from the Parsee Punch*, neatly bound, a HANDSOME PRESENT FOR CHRISTMAS, will be READY in DECEMBER next.

PRICE, Rs. 3-8.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to have copies are requested to register IMMEDIATELY their names and addresses at the *Parsee Punch* Office, 12, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, as a very limited number of copies are being printed.

NOTICE.

I HAVE ADMITTED Mr. NOORMAHOMED JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY, a PARTNER in my firms carried on at Bombay, Hongkong, and Shanghai, in my own name from Kartak Sood 1st Sanwat year 1941 (19th October, 1884) and the said firms will henceforth be designated and carried on under the style of JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY & Co.

JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY.

Bombay, 10th Nov., 1884.

WANTED.

THE following temporary Establishment for the reconstruction of Merumpoya and Irritty Bridges, North Malabar, for 8 months.

A qualified ASSISTANT ENGINEER, must have experience in Bridge construction, well-sinking, and erecting Iron Works. Salary, Rs. 500 with Rs. 5 daily allowance.

Two BRIDGE INSPECTORS. Good masonry men accustomed to well-sinking and erecting iron work, need only apply. Salary, Rs. 150 each per mensem.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 25th November, 1884.

Apply with copies of Testimonials to

LOCAL FUND DISTRICT ENGINEER, Malabar.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

FROM ALL THE KNOWN MAKERS.

A SPLENDID COLLECTION.

NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED IN BOMBAY.

NOTE.—Please inspect our Stock before purchasing from elsewhere.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

THE GRAPHIC SUMMER NUMBER,

Containing 17 Coloured Sketches entitled "A Lover's Quarrel."

A complete novel, entitled "A Man of his Word."

A series of engravings—

How I merely caught a Convict.

And the following coloured Pictures:—

"A Fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

"A Morning Greeting (Double Page).

"An Uninvited Guest."

"Left in Charge."

Also a special Coloured Supplement,

"The Lost Bird."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUMMER NUMBER,

Containing the following complete Tales,

Splendidly Illustrated.

Gulbeyaz, by Athol Mayhew.

Beau Braithwaite's Folly, by G. Turner.

O'er Downs and Dunes, by A. Pask.

A Fiddle with one Tune, by R. E. Francillo.

Squire Humphrey, by E. Rose.

Also a large coloured Supplement,

"Happy Days."

Price, 12 as.; Post free, Re. 1 each.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy BUNGALOW on Wilderness-road, Malabar Hill, known as the French Bank's Bungalow, thoroughly repaired and painted. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Dr. Mesquitha. Thoroughly repaired and painted. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, the well-known BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, called the "Wilderness," lately occupied by Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, Esquire, and previously by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, "BREACH HOUSE" at Breach Candy. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, two RESIDENCES in Rampart-row. Rent, Rs. 125 and 175.

A furnished RESIDENCE in Hornby-row. Rent, Rs. 120. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 5th January next, at 11-30 a.m., at the Executive Commissariat Offices at Bombay and at Karachi and at noon at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below for Contracts as specified for one year commencing from 1st April, 1885. The Tenders will be opened, and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend at the hours named.

Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Nasirabad, Neemuch, Karachi, Hyderabad, Deesa, Belgaum, Ahmedabad	Tea, Indian, under Schedule No. 29 A.
	Sugar under Schedule No. 31.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent., on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. C. D. AGUIAR, for Colonel, Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 4th Nov., 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 5th January, 1885, at 11-30 a.m., at the Commissariat Store-keeper General's Office, Bombay, and at noon at the Executive Commissariat Office, Poona, for General contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency (Aden excepted), for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1885. The tenders will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend at the hours named.

Tea, Indian, loose, of good quality as per sample, packed in strong wooden boxes lined inside with air-tight tin cases.....	Under Schedule No. 33.
Sugar as per sample ..... Do. do.	No. 49.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. C. D. AGUIAR, for Colonel, Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 4th Nov., 1884.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN

have a beneficial action on the Liver, and effectually dispels drowsiness, headache, flatulence, &c., arising from any derangement of the liver or spleen.

In bottles at Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA

has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.

Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

QUICK, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases.

Druggists, Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAVRE-LEUBA'S WATCHES

Have obtained for their superiority the Highest Award at the Calcutta Exhibition, viz., First Class Certificate and Gold Medal.

WE draw particular attention to our specialities in cheap Lever Watches. Twenty years' experience in the country and the fact that we possess our own factory in Europe give us an advantage over other firms, which will be readily understood, and which enables us to sell a really sound article at the following exceedingly low rates:—

WINDING WITH KEY,

CASES COIN SILVER.

Open Faced	Rs. 25
Hunting	„ 26
Half-Hunting	„ 27
Above in Superior quality ...	„ 35

KEYLESS, FINE SILVER.

Open Faced	Rs. 40
Hunting	„ 45 to 50
Half-Hunting	„ 50 to 60

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'s

ORIGINAL

CAMPAIGN WATCHES

IN GERMAN-SILVER CASE.

None Genuine unless bearing our Stamp on cover.	Open face .....Rs. 25 Hunting ..... „ 28 * Half-hunting ... „ 30 *	Beware of Imitations

* The always increasing sales have enabled us to reduce the former rates to above.

All the above watches are guaranteed for two years. Each watch is sold in a good case fitted with a spare glass and spare spring.

Price Cash, no discount.

Postage free. Packing free.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

DIRECT FROM THE CHIEF PERFUMERS OF THE DAY.

The selection comprises—

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.
DALMAHOY'S CURIOUS ESSENCE.
GREENSILL'S MONA BOUQUET.

FORGET-ME-NOT.	FRANGIPANNI.
JASMIN.	JOCKEY CLUB.
KISS-ME-QUICK.	MILLEFLEUR.
WHITE ROSE.	MOSS ROSE.
OPOPONAX.	YLANG YLANG.
CAPE JASMINE.	LAUGHING WATER.
SPRING VIOLETS.	SHAMROCK NOSEGAY.
RONDELETIA.	EDELWEISS.

GENUINE EAU-DE-COLOGNE, all sizes.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S LAVENDER WATER.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF 797 CAST IRON PIPES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Richarvson and Cruddas, at the Prince's Dock, and on account and risk of the concerned 797 cast iron pipes of different sizes, cracked and broken, landed from s.s. Clan Forbes.

BONA FIDE SALE

Of valuable and handsomely carved and french-polished household furniture, gilt framed pier glasses, valuable pictures, Brussel's hall carpet, Chubb's treasury safe, carved partition screen, &c., &c., the property of Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, Esq., C. E., who has changed his residence.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JONSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction in a tent, behind that Alexandra School building on the Esplanade, consisting of richly carved open work circular and pier tables, spring seated ottoman chairs, sofas, chiffonier, teapoys, neat teak and blackwood side board, teak ornamental screens, Brussel's hall carpet, thick plate pier glasses, musical box, pictures, stationery cabinet, twisted pillar hatstand, set of camp tables, whatnots, book-stand, Chubb's treasury safe with stand, iron rocking chair, writing tables, glass door cupboards, wardrobe, kerosine-lamps, Bengal and double cots, half backed sofa, marble topped wash-hand table, chalk figure in show case, arm and easy chairs, wire gauge meat safe, velocipide, teak sewing with brass rods, coir matting, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 10th November, 1884.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

BEING

A SELECTION OF

LEADING CASES

FROM

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS

DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.

BY

W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

"ROUGH ON RATS"

CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Bed-bugs Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers. Druggists Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND

LACTOPEPTINE

For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Price, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

MELLIN'S FOOD.

Small Bottles	Re. 0 14
Large Bottles	Re. 1 8

TARASP WATER.

As. 14 per bottle. Rs. 9 per doz.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.

As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TIDMAN'S SEA-SALT.

Per box of 7 lbs. As. 14.

AIR PILLOWS & CUSHIONS,

From Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS

And all other articles in this material.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

Packets containing 500 Sheets, each Re. 1-4.

CHEAVIN'S RAPID FILTERS.

No.	000	00	0	1	2
Rs.	7-8	9-8	12-8	17-8	24-8
Capacity	½ gall.	1½ gall.	2½ galls.	3½ galls.	5 galls.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

Warranted free from any metallic or other substance likely to prove injurious to health.

Per tin, As. 10 and Re. 1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS

of all descriptions, Pure and Reliable.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No. exceeding 3 lines Rs. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are sold for cash or by monthly payments called the "Hiring system with option of purchase." Prices from Rs. 50 and upwards. 10 per cent. discount for cash. Price Lists post-free.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

CUTLERY.—Bone and Pearl handled DESSERTS. Also sets of TABLE CUTLERY in boxes, by Mappin Brothers.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

SENIOR COMPOUNDERS WANTED. Apply personally with certificates and specimen of handwriting to KEMP & Co., Ld., Fort.

FOR SALE, PONY and CART, complete, with Harness. Price moderate. Apply C. F. PEARSON, Land's End-road, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE, a second-hand open carriage by Ness. Apply to Lawrence and Co., Girgaum-road.

HOPEFUL—Do not misunderstand me; but please do not write any more. Explanation impossible here.

CONFECTIONERY, COMFITS, Jujubes, Butter Scotch, Toffees, Crystallized Fruits. New stock at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

INDIAN TOYS, Benares Toys, Surat Toys, and Curiosities.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

WANTED, a moderate-priced second-hand serviceable and modious VICTORIA. Apply stating terms to "J. M. J.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

W Bazar, Dhunwari.—Chinese Sale at the Plaintiffs' Apply at once to Wm. Sillitoe, Secretary & Manager.

WANTED, an AGENT for the SALE of BERLIN WOOLS, &c. Apply stating terms and mode of payment to D. SANDEMAN and Co., Manufacturers, Leicester, England.

SCHWEPPE'S ÆRATED WATERS as supplied to H. M. the Queen. Unsurpassed quality. Soda and Potash, As. 12 per doz. Tonic, Lithia, and Ginger Ale, Re. 1 per doz. Empty bottles, Re. 1 a doz.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, B. A. H. Walsdan, 8 years, 14-2, and B. A. H. Sirif All, 4 years, 14-2; ran 1st and 2nd in Criterion Stakes at late Poona Meeting, ¾ mile, 10-7 up in 1-36. For particulars apply to Captain HARDINGE HOGG, Bamboorda, Poona.

COME ONE, COME ALL! and see the various goods useful, fancy, &c., of Indian and European Manufacture sold at prices cheaper than any firm or shop in Bombay.—BHARRE & Co., 1, Hummum-street, Fort.

WANTED, by a Scotchman who has had many years experience in selling Manchester and Glasgow Goods and Yarns, and who has a good connection among Glasgow consignees, a SITUATION as SALESMAN or otherwise where his services would be adequately remunerated. Address with full particulars to X. Y. Z., care of this paper.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW, WEST. BOMBAY.

CIDER.—GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. Qts. Rs. 5-3; pints Rs. 3-3.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED ARISTONS (by s.s. Hydaspes) with 12 music papers, Rs. 45.—L. STEFFENAUER, Watchmaker, 3 Church-gate-street, Fort.

SHROFF WANTED by a European Firm. Highest testimonials and Rs. 5,000 security required. Parsee preferred. Apply X., care of this paper.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now open to visitors. There are Parbul House and Stearn's House to be let for cold season.

WORTH A TRIAL.—All wool tweed suits, Rs. 17. Trousers, Rs. 4-8. Nett Cash. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Meadow-street, Fort.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers, PHIPSON & Co., 13, Forbes-street.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 32 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

FELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS in great variety from Rs. 6 to Rs. 14. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a Paid-up POLICY in the ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE for Rs. 2,500 on a life aged 39, office value, Rs. 500. Apply "D. D. S.," care of this paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade Bombay.

PERPETUAL WATCHES need no winding. In silver crystal face, lever escapement, Rs. 30 only.—KANNY and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, No. 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

A MARKED PREFERENCE was again shown last year in favour of the Standard Life Office by persons desiring the benefits of Life Assurance; and the New Assurances granted on carefully selected lives were in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch Life Offices. Forms on application at Bombay Branch Office.

NOW READY, Vol. III. Branson's DIGEST OF THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS, & LAW REPORTS INDIAN APPEALS up to December, 1883, including the Cases reported in Vols. 9 to 12, inclusive, of the Calcutta Law Reports. Price Rs. 18. Packing and Postage 15 Annas. Apply to THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Byculla.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, Plush Bags, Leather Bags, School Satchels, Purses, Cigar Cases, Cigar Holders.—PEARS & Co., 21, Apollo-street.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the ERECTION of BUSINESS PREMISES in Hornby-row.

The drawings, specifications and estimates can be inspected at the offices of Messrs. GOSTLING & MORRIS, Architects, where forms of tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 3.

No tender will be received later than SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

Bombay, Nov. 6, 1884.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,

(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,)

COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

ESTABLISHED 1796.

GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,

179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to

THE MANAGER.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

DALAL'S DEPOT OF CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

ESTABLISHED, 1872.

6, CHURCH GATE-STREET.

	Per box	Per 1000.
Dawson's.....	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 15 8
Thompson's.....	„ 1 14	„ 16 0
Barrel-shaped.....	„ 1 12	„ 16 8
Havannahs.....	„ 1 12	„ 17 0
Manilla Cigars	„ 3 4	„ 30 0
Ditto Cheroots	„ 3 4	„ 30 0
Burmahs.....	„ 1 4	„ 11 0
Queens	„ 1 0	„ 9 0
Little Devils	„ 3 3	„ 30 0
Pondicherry Cheroots	„ 1 14	„ 17 8

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

MAP of LOWER EGYPT.—OFFICIAL MAP of the DELTA. Based on the English and French Admiralty Surveys showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPHS, &c., mounted on cloth and rollers. Price, Re. 1.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re 1 postage, 1 anna.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and Coy. MALCOLMSON. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other documents relating to the same. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 1 anna.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, annas 8; postage free.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. With photographs of public buildings. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.—MANIFEST and all other forms now in use in the Customs Department, printed on HOWARD and JONES' PAPER, sold at the Custom House and at this office. For price per 100 apply to Manager.

BILLS of LADING Forms as approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Rs. 4-8 per 100.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 8 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, a cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE

three times the man he was before he began using Wells' Health Renewer." Druggists.

Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 9th:—Castlebank (s), from Mauritius. Yesterday:—Colombo (s), from Marseilles; Kangra (s) and Sutlej (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Java (s) for Persian Gulf; Triumph (s), Kurrachee; and Hilda (s), Rangoon.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder this evening:—

Overture.....	Les Cloches de Corneville...	Planquette.
Selection	On Mendelssohn Songs.	
Valse	Golden Myrthen	Fahrback.
Grand Selection.	Princess Ida	A. Sullivan.
Valse.....	L'il d'Amour.....	Batiffort.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo direct, per extra s. s. Orion, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 10 a.m.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The winning numbers for the month of October are quoted below:—

Rs. 100 PRIZES.

Blue Line,	Down	1	Annas.	233501
Red „	Up	½	„	002676

Rs. 10 PRIZES.

Brown	Line	Down	2	Annas.	010917
Yellow	„	„	2	„	038184
Green	„	„	2	„	056526
	„	Up	2	„	057145
Yellow	„	„	1½	„	054118
	„	Down	1½	„	060431
Red	„	Up	1	„	187655
Lavender	„	„	1	„	255669
„	„	„	1	„	265813
Special	„	Down	1	„	338064
Yellow	„	„	1	„	379639
„	„	„	½	„	387761
Green	„	Up	½	„	429232
Brown	„	„	½	„	038005
Green	„	„	½	„	038415

POLO.—The sides this afternoon are:—

Black and Yellow.	*White.*
Mr. Conroy.	Mr. Arthur.
Mr. King.	Mr. Macdonald.
Capt. Olivier.	Mr. Pease.
Mr. Wallace.	Mr. Slater.

Play to begin at 5 p. m.

ARRIVAL OF COL. OLCOTT.—Colonel Olcott, the founder of the Theosophical Society, arrived yesterday morning from England in the French steamer Colombo. Several Theosophists, accompanied by the vice-president, Mr. K. M. Shroff, went on board to receive him. Miss Flynn presented Colonel Olcott with a bouquet of flowers. After the ceremony of placing garlands of flowers round the Colonel's neck was over, the party drove to the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Theosophical Society. Colonel Olcott will deliver a lecture in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall previous to his departure for Madras, of which due intimation will be given.

A PICKPOCKET.—Gagoo Shamdass was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a purse containing Rs. 8-4-9 from the pocket of Gainoo Cashiba, a labourer, while at the Grant-road railway station on Sunday night. The complainant was on the down platform of the station, placing the baggage of a passenger in a railway carriage, when the prisoner dexterously removed the purse from his pocket, and was walking off. The complainant followed him, and the prisoner threw the purse under a bench. He was then arrested, and handed over to the police. The purse was picked up with the money intact. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Jayaker, Inspector Nolan charged Aboola Russoob, *alias* Abool Waha, with she theft of Rs. 6-8. The money belonged to an old Mahomedan who was sleeping in a mosque near Pydhonie. About 12-30 on Saturday morning the complainant woke up, feeling somebody meddling with his purse, which was attached to his waist. He found that the accused had cut off the purse, and was running away. The complainant raised an alarm, and the accused was caught and given into the custody of a sepoy. Accused denied the charge, but admitted a previous conviction. His worship sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Ardaseer Hormusjee Paruk, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, reports that on Friday night Rs. 114 in currency notes and cash was stolen from his table drawer.—Bhendoo Oomerjee, a retail liquor shop-keeper residing at Upper Mahim, reports that his premises were entered during Sunday night, and ajamall box containing gold ornaments and cash, of the value of Rs. 488, was stolen. The police while instituting inquiries into the matter found the box, broken open and empty, lying in an out adjoining complainant's house.—Morvinji Nurrinji, Mrs. Swartz, residing at Cursetjee Sooklajee-street, reports that she lost Rs. 209 in currency notes from her bed-room on Sunday night.

THE BOMBAY CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

A LITTLE while ago a prospectus with a subscription list was issued by Dr. J. A. da Gama, with a view to establish a charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary in Bombay for patients of all classes, without distinction. The scheme had the hearty support of several of our most prominent citizens, and a committee composed of the following gentlemen was formed to manage the affairs of the institution:—Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, a representative of the Hormusjee E. Cama Charity, Nusserwanjee Jehangheer Wadia, Heermaneek Sorabjee Framjee, Jamsetjee N. Tata, Vizbhookandas Atmaram, and Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

The chief features of the institution appear to be that it is to be supported by monthly subscriptions and donations from the charitably disposed, and also by voluntary contributions from patients. For the treatment of patients two departments will be opened, the one for outdoor and the other for indoor patients. For these latter six beds will be provided at present, but more may be supplied, if found necessary. In order that the caste and religious feelings of the patients be strictly respected, they will be allowed to be attended and supplied with food by their relatives or friends, and separate rooms will be allotted to each sect, so far as can conveniently be done. Those patients, however, who may happen to get no one to wait on them will be attended to at the expense of the institution. The premises of the institution are in a bungalow situated at Girgaum near the Roman Catholic Chapel.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the institution was held on the 4th inst

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH OCTOBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, Captain A. H. Johnson, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the mails of the 24th October. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Sir R Garth
Miss Cunningham
Mr and Mrs A R Grant
Capt W H King
Mr F J Marsden
Mrs Cartland Anderson and infant
Miss C Bayley
Mr and Mrs Impey
Mrs Mylne and infant
Miss Clarke
Mrs and Miss Perrim
Mr and Mrs C Murray, infant, and three children
Mrs F Lance
Mr and Mrs Hobart, child, and infant
Mr and Mrs R Brown
Major and Mrs G Smith
Capt W A Harris,
Rev R Bateman
Surg-Major and Mrs Ellis
Miss Rose.
Miss Hanbury
Miss Phillips
Miss Grimwood
Miss Denhon
General and Mrs Paget
Mr and Mrs Wall and child
Miss Walker and sister
Mr J K Daniell.
Miss Johnson.
Mrs Horne and infant
Mr and Mrs Prentis
Mrs and Miss Yonge.
Mrs and Miss Kaye
Mrs H J Knox
Mrs Williams and two children
Lieut Heylands
Miss Cooper
Mr H B Medlicott
Mrs Bartlett
Mr and Mrs Morgan and child
Mr H R Harrison
Mr Welchman and friend
Hon Justice Bayley
Mrs Williamson
Sir E P Herbert
Mr and Mrs Carnegie.
Two Misses Reid
Col and Mrs G Menzies
Mrs Anson
Miss Dickson
Mr Heasley
Mr J Klingelhofer
Mr L Peter
Mrs Cooper
Miss Reuther
Mr and Mrs Bright & child
Mr Montague
Mr Simpson
Mr and Mrs Williams
Mr J L Mullins
Mr M J Scobie
Miss Briggs
Mr N Lawrence
Major Campbell Walker
Mr Wallace
Col J P Grant
Mr W Bryan
Mr Gall
Mr C E G Roe
Mrs Runciman
Mr and Mrs Wozencroft
Mr J H Pollen
Mr W R Haughton
Lieut-Col A Bibby
Mr T J Diss
Mr Barratt
Mr W C Garstin
Mr W S Smith
Mr G Macdonald
Mrs Gatacre
Miss Rennfell
Mr J R Jenkins
Mr Buchanan
Mr J W Harman
Mr Barr
Mrs J Caldwell
Mr and Mrs Lincock
Mr and Mrs Greaves
Mrs D C Hughes
Mr Douglas Murray
Mrs H Fraser
Hon Justice Norris
Mr Holman
Mr Macleod
Mr Lloyd
Miss Toller
Mr and Mrs Leman.

FROM SUEZ.

Major F J Horne
Bishop Hurst
Herr Carl Wieler

FROM ADEN.

Mr Muncherjee and Infant.
Mrs M Eduljee and infant.
Mrs M Masserekjee and infant.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 18TH TO 24TH OCT. INCLUSIVE.)

THE Earl of Dufferin, the newly appointed Viceroy of India, arrived at Balmoral on Wednesday on a visit to the Queen.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Marlborough House on Saturday.

The Grand Duke of Hesse, with his daughters, left Balmoral on Saturday, and embarked on Monday at Port Victoria for the Continent.

The autumn session of Parliament was opened yesterday with the usual Address from the Throne.

In the House of Lords last night, after the Address had been moved and seconded, Lord Salisbury made some remarks on the general policy of the Government, to which Earl Granville replied, and the Address was ultimately agreed to, the House adjourning until November 3.

In the House of Commons last night, after a complaint by Mr. Chaplin respecting political processions obstructing access to the House had been discussed, Mr. S. Howard moved and Mr. Summers seconded the Address in reply to the Royal Speech. Sir S. Northcote made some criticisms on the Royal Speech, to which Mr. Gladstone replied, and referring to the Franchise Bill, declared that if that Bill were again rejected by the Lords controversy must necessarily extend to other questions. The debate was continued until a late hour, and was then adjourned.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday, at which all the Ministers, except Lord Northbrook, were present.

It is announced that Mr. Dodson, M.P., will be created a peer, vacating the Cabinet office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in which he will be succeed by Mr. Trevelyn, M.P., and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, M. P., has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., has addressed meetings at Newton and Denbigh in Wales. Lord Salisbury spoke on Tuesday at Dumfries, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has addressed his constituents at Pontefract.

A letter from Mr. Gladstone was read at the St. Asaph Diocesan Conference on Wednesday, in which the writer, without discussing the arguments for or against Church disestablishment, declared that it would be disgraceful if brought about by the Church's neglect of duty or by dissensions among its members.

The Hon. Arthur Plunket, agent of the Irish Society, died suddenly on Thursday.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, lately M.P. for Louth and Meath, died on Friday last, aged 61.

The distress in Sunderland is increasing, and public subscriptions for relief are invited.

The Archbishop of York, speaking at a public meeting in that city on Monday, deplored the general indifference manifested in England towards Ireland—a country which he declared was in a highly explosive condition.

The Guion steamer Nevada arrived at Queenstown on Friday with cargo on fire, but with the assistance of men from the shore it was extinguished. The fire had been burning for some days. The vessel has since arrived at Liverpool.

An explosion occurred last week in a house at Bermondsey, caused by a workman using a light to discover a gas escape ; a party of gas Tho house was completely wrecked. Three children who were in bed were injured, one of them fatally. Several passers-by were also dangerously hurt.

Official correspondence has been published setting forth the views of the Government not to provide further defences for 12 of our foreign coaling stations. The total cost is estimated at £900,000, of which it is proposed that one-half shall be provided from local revenues.

It is officially announced that an amount of £21,648,000 Three per Cent. Consols has been sent in for conversion under the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Of this amount nearly £12,000,000 was converted on account of public departments.

Mr. H. M. Stanley addressed the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday on the subject of trade on the Congo, which he contended would be best promoted by the operations of the International African Association.

A conference on commercial arbitration was held on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel. Lord Bramwell, Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., Sir E. Watkin, M.P., Mr. Cohen, M.P., and other speakers warmly supported a codification of the law of arbitration.

An explosion of gas occurred on Tuesday on board a French brig loading with Welsh coal at Porthcawl. Three men were killed and seven others were seriously injured.

Orton, known as the Tichborne claimant, was released on Monday on a ticket-of-leave, having undergone 10 years and eight months of his sentence of 14 years' pennal servitude.

Mr. Jacob de Voogd, a merchant in Liverpool, was killed on Monday at Huyton Station, while crossing the Railway.

Two soldiers of the Lancashire Fusiliers, stationed in Cork, were attacked on Sunday by a number of men, and both were dreadfully injured, one being dead when he was found after the flight of his assailants.

The Corporation of Limerick has been served with peremptory notice on the part of the Government to pay the amount due for extra police stationed in the city. The Council declares its determination not to comply with the demand.

OBITUARY.—Col. J. Chalmers, Ben. Ret. ; Surg. A. J. Scott, Mad. Ret. ; Lt.-Col. H. J. Brockman, Mad. Ret. ; the Duke of Brunswick ; the Hon. Arthur C. Plunket ; Mr. A. M. Sullivan, late M. P. for Meath ; Vice-Admiral R. J. Otway ; Admiral Chaloner, C. B. ; Mr. Wildman-Lushington, J. P. for Kent.

LORD NORTHBROOK had an interview with the Khedive on Wednesday and will leave Egypt immediately.

Nothing further has been heard respecting Colonel Stewart, but by many authorities it is not believed that he was on board the steamer captured by the rebels at Wady Garna.

Admiral Courbet has declared all the ports on the coast of Formosa to be in a state of blockade. A French corvette off Taiwan searches all vessels approaching that port.

The French Chambers met on Saturday. In the Senate a vote of congratulation to the French troops in Madagascar was agreed to. In the Chamber of Deputies the Government was questioned respecting its policy, the appointment of M. Rouvier, an avowed Free Trader, having excited the apprehensions of the Protectionists. M. Ferry stated the Government was not disposed to withhold prudent protection to manufacturers and agriculture.

The cholera has, it is hoped, practically disappeared at Toulon and Marseilles. The disease, however, has broken out at Yport, a village on the Normandy coast, and several fatal cases have occurred. In Italy cases are becoming fewer and the mortality is declining.

The Communal elections were held in Belgium on Sunday and the Liberal candidates were successful in Brussels and most of the large towns. The result is regarded as a defeat of the Ministry, and the Liberal papers call for a dissolution of the Chambers.

The Duke of Brunswick died on Saturday. The next heir to the Dukedom, the Duke of Cumberland, refusing to recognize the absorption of Hanover into the Empire, it is expected that Brunswick will fall under the Imperial rule. An Imperial proclamation has been issued temporarily assuming authority over the Dukedom.

Five military and naval officers, who were convicted recently as Nihilist conspirators, together with two women, also condemned to death, were executed in the citadel of St. Petersburg last week.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has accepted a tender for 10,000 tons of steel rails from American manufacturers, whose prices were about two dollars per ton below the British terms.

The interest in the Presidential campaign now centres in New York State, where both parties are making strenuous efforts to carry their candidate. Mr. Blaine has been urged to return to New York from Indiana.

The greater part of the town of Carthage, in New York State, has been burnt down.

The Prime Meridian Conference at Washington has decided upon rules for the establishment of a universal day.

The Transvaal Volksraad has accepted the resignation of Mr. Joubert.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT
HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE autumn Session of Parliament was opened on October 24 by Royal Commission. The Peers assembled shortly before two o'clock. There was a small attendance, and the back benches on the Conservative side were, as usual, given up to ladies. The Lord Chancellor having taken his seat on the wool-sack at two o'clock, retired to the robing room, but immediately returned in company with the other Lords Commissioners, viz., Lord Carlingford, the Earl of Kenmare, the Earl of Kimberley, and Lord Monson, who took their seats in front of the Throne. Black Rod (Admiral Sir J Drummond) was at once despatched to summon the Commons, and, on the appearance of the speaker, attended by his officers and a crowd of members, at the bar, the Commission was read by Mr. Bethel, one of the clerks at the table. The Lord Chancellor then read her Majesty's Speech "in her Majesty's own words." It was as follows :

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have brought you together after a recess unusually short, in order that you may be enabled at once to give your further consideration to the great subject of the representation of the people in Parliament.

"I continue to maintain relations of amity with all foreign Powers.

"The information received from the Soudan includes painful uncertainties ; but the energy, courage, and resource conspicuously displayed by General Gordon in the successful defence of Khartoum deserve my warm recognition.

"The advance of my troops to Dongola has for its object the rescue and security of that gallant officer, and of those who have so faithfully co-operated with him.

"In Egypt itself I am using my best endeavours to promote further improvements ; and I have given my support to the Egyptian Government in the difficult financial position in which it has been left through the failure of the recent Conference.

"I have to regret that circumstances have occurred on the south-western frontier of the Transvaal which demand my vigilant attention. In conjunction with the Government of the Cape Colony I am engaged in considering the means which may be required to secure the faithful observance of the Convention of the present year.

"Papers on this subject will be presented to you at early date.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The operations in the Soudan will render it necessary to ask from you a further pecuniary provision.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The Bill for the Extension of the Parliamentary Franchise will at once be introduced.

"In conclusion, I humbly and most anxiously trust that the blessing of Almighty God may attend upon your labours."

Lord Belper, in moving the Address, expatiated at some length on the Speech from the Throne, and made an earnest appeal to their lordships to read the Franchise Bill a second time, and trust to the undertaking of Her Majesty's Government that in the Ministerial scheme of redistribution no unworthy advantage would be taken of the Conservative Party.

Lord Lawrence, in seconding the motion, elicited some laughter by observing that though some people demanded a reform of the House of Lords, the first reform necessary was that of the House of Commons. Having gone briefly though the Queen's Speech, he said :

The Government ought to be congratulated on the admirable appointment of a member of that House to the Viceroyalty of India. His career as a statesman and soldier was not inferior to his repute. All parties were agreed on the judicious selection. The noble earl would leave this country with the hearty good wishes of their lordships' House and of the country. He (the lord) quote a sentence in a recent speech of Lord Dufferin, which was to this effect—"that he wished for no higher encomium or recognition than that his administration had been uneventful, and that he had kept the empire intrusted to his guardianship tranquil and secure"—words that would alone stamp him as one who had the confidence of his country and fit also for the highest position under his Sovereign. He would say one word on the noble marquis who was about to relinquish the working that Viceroyalty. It could be said of him that he had kept India tranquil and secure, prosperous and happy. We had a friendly ruler on our north-west frontier, and he maintained that the Liberal policy in Afghanistan had absolutely succeeded. That was due in a large measure to the Marquis of Ripon. We must recognise the enormous difficulties which a ruler of more than 250,000,000 had to contend with. The office of Viceroy was no sinecure, and we were all too ready to criticize his administration of affairs. It should always be borne in mind that our Governors-General invariably did their duty to the best of their ability. (Cheers.)

Lord Salisbury, in complimenting the mover and seconder of the Address, remarked that Lord Belper had shown much ingenuity in making a speech of considerable length out of very meagre material, and that the speech of Lord Lawrence was remarkable for its candour. The latter noble lord had fully recognized that from the Queen's Speech there was omitted much which it ought to have contained. It might be, however, that there were subjects which the Government knew they would have to deal with in the present session—such as certain Irish questions—but on which it was not at present convenient to express their intentions. It had been rumoured that Ministers looked to bringing the session to a close in four weeks, but it was evident that if there were no Franchise Bill in existence there would have been a meeting of Parliament this autumn, because the Government must obtain money for the operations in Egypt. He made some humorous criticisms on the literary construction of the Speech from the Throne, and then, dwelling for a few minutes on the passages in it relating to Khartoum and General Gordon, he charged the Government with complete inconsistency in the various phases of their Egyptian policy. He also commented adversely on their action in South Africa. Coming to the great point of difference between Her Majesty's Government and the majority of their Lordships, he described language used by Mr. Chamberlain in speaking of the House of Lords as disreputable to the Minister who uttered it and to the Ministry who permitted it, and referring to strictures on their lordships' House by Lord Durham—the only peer praised by Mr. Chamberlain—he denied that deaf, lame, or blind peers were to be found on the Opposition side, and he asked Lord Granville to speak for his side.

He concluded his speech with the following reference to the Franchise Bill :—Well, my lords, the Speech introduces the question of the franchise by the words, "You will be enabled at once to give your further consideration to the great subject of the representation of the people in Parliament." Last year the Franchise Bill was introduced as simply "the enlargement of the occupation franchise." I hope that there is a meaning and significance in the difference between those two expressions. I am not going to express my opinion upon the dispute which prevails. My opinion will be found expressed in the resolution which was adopted by your lordships in the month of July last. I have nothing to alter in the opinion there expressed. (Opposition cheers.) But this statement here leads me to the belief that the resolution has made converts ; that her Majesty's Government see that this subject of the representation of the people is really a great subject ; that it cannot be dealt with in any imperfect, half-hearted, mutilated fashion ; and that they understand the importance of introducing both a Franchise Bill and a Redistribution Bill, and of pressing them forward without any artificial obstacles or interruptions, and with all the rapidity that may be possible, and doing all that in them lies to place them both at the same time on the statue book of this realm. (Opposition cheers.) I am quite sure that any honest and fair effort made by them will have the earnest and hearty co-operation of the members of this House. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Granville described Lord Salisbury's speech as one of the most lively and facetious speeches he had heard for a long time ; but—*absit omen !*—It reminded him of the light-hearted manner in which a certain French Minister entered on one of the most destructive wars from which his country had ever suffered. He thought that the tone of levity in which the leader of the Opposition had spoken was not in keeping with the circumstances in which Parliament had assembled. He denied that in respect of their Egyptian policy the Government were open to the charge made against them by Lord Salisbury, and as to some of the complications with which Her Majesty's Ministers had to deal abroad, he retorted on the noble lord by charging that when the late Government paid the debt of nature it left its remaining liabilities to its successors. He declined to be responsible for the language used by Mr. Chamberlain when speaking of the House of Lords ; but, while not joining in any disparagement of their lordships' House, he suggested that language used by Lord Salisbury at public meetings when speaking of Her Majesty's Government stuffed powder and shot for discharges against their lordships. In reply to the challenge of the noble lord as to the physical condition of Peers on the Ministerial side of the House, speaking for himself he was sorry to say that he was always rather deaf and sometimes lame, but he hoped to keep his eyesight a little longer. As the leader of the Opposition had not entered into the question which had brought them together, it was, perhaps, the wish of the Opposition that he, on the part of the Government, should not enter upon the subject till the Franchise Bill came before their lordships' House. He would, therefore, on that matter, confine himself to saying that the Government wished to deal with the whole question in the way that appeared to them to be most likely to carry it to a successful solution ; and he hoped their lordships would be found willing to act in the spirit of the speech of his noble friend who had moved the Address.

Lord Carnarvon having asked for some information on questions between this country and the Boers, Lord Derby gave some explanation as to the action of the Government, and promised papers which would afford their lordships further particulars on the subject. After Lord Brabourne had expressed a hope that Her Majesty's Government would uphold the rights of the natives who had trusted to us.

The Duke of Argyll observed that as both sides were agreed that the Franchise Bill ought to pass, and that a measure of redistribution should also pass in thus present Parliament, there was no reason whatever why there should be a collision between the two Houses, and the Constitution should be brought to a dead-lock.

The motion for the adoption of the Address was agreed to, and their lordships adjourned till Monday, Nov. 3.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Gladstone (who was greeted with loud Ministerial cheers) : I beg to give notice that I will to-morrow move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the representation of the people of the United Kingdom—(cheers)—and that I will on Monday move that the several stages of any bill relating to the representation of the people have precedence of all orders of the day and notices of motion on every day for which they may be set down on the motion of her Majesty's Government. (Ministerial cheers.)

The Queen's Speech having been read by the Speaker, the usual Address in answer was moved by. Mr. S. Howard, who, after touching briefly on the earlier paragraphs, dealt at some length with the prospects of arriving at an amicable settlement of the Reform question. The Liberal party, he argued, being convinced that any scheme must be for their advantage, were under no temptation to be unjust, and the Government, he felt certain, would be actuated by conciliatory motives and would give every reasonable pledge in their power that their scheme would be fair to all parties. Moreover, there were enough honest men in the House to prevent injustice being done, and the number of members who had joined the Proportional Representation Society he regarded as another guarantee against any improper dealings with this subject. He therefore hoped that there were elements of an agreement in the controversy which he hoped would be made use of.

Mr. Summers seconded this motion, and referring to the autumnal agitation maintained that it proved the majority of the people to be loyal and sincere in earnest in desiring to have the Reform question settled.

Sir S. Northcote, after the usual compliments to the mover and seconder of the Address, referred to the language of the Royal speech referring to the Reform question, which he was glad to find indicated a broader view of the subject than the speech of last year, and an intention to deal with it in a more comprehensive spirit. But he warned the Government that the Opposition could not depart from their view that the question should be dealt with essentially as a whole, and that both parts should be considered together. Commenting on the other paragraphs, he complained that no papers were promised in regard to Egypt, and asked for some definite and early information as to the policy of the Government as to Khartoum. He also remarked on the omission from the speech of all mention of the Congo Conference.

Mr. Gladstone said that papers on the Congo would be laid on the table in a few days, which he believed would be found satisfactory. Papers would also be shortly produced bringing down Egyptain affairs to the end of September ; and Lord Northbrook having started now from Alexandria, his recommendations would shortly be laid before the Government, and the result of them would be communicated to Parliament at the earliest practicable moment. As to Khartoum there was no intention to depart from their former policy. Acknowledging the moderation and gentleness of Sir Stafford Northcote's tone in reference to the reform question and expressing the opinion that it was the duty of all to follow his example—at which there were cheers and counter-cheers—he feared that his claim to have the two branches of the subject considered together could not be accepted without discredit and dishonour. The real question now was which majority was to prevail, that in the Lords or that in the Commons. The intention of the Government was that the majority in the Commons should prevail, and they could not consent to surrender at discretion and to pass under the caudine Forks. The demand of the Opposition therefore was inadmissible. The object of the present meeting of Parliament was not to reconsider the Franchise Bill, which he deprecated, but to afford the House of Lords another opportunity of considering it with the important evidence of the last two months before their eyes. He desired this question settled, and was not ashamed to say on Conservative grounds. Mr. Gladstone continued :—"I desire it because I wish to secure the extension of the franchise, and afterwards of redistribution of seats, upon principles or ideas, if that word is more applicable, which we have every desire to make intelligible to the House and to gentlemen opposite. But, besides desiring that, I own I do desire that we should keep the question within its present compass. I deprecate the extension of the controversy. I do not wish it, and I will not be responsible for adding anything to it. Let gentlemen who are desirous of combining redistribution with franchise take care lest they combine something more material than either with them both. To the last I will not abandon the hope even that the leaders of the party opposite—of the followers I cannot hope entertaining some considerable hope—I tell the right honourable gentleman that I most earnestly trust that he, while there is yet time, and those who sit around him, will join in the effort to keep this large and important question—I mean this franchise and distribution question—apart from connection with other questions which he assuredly cannot wish to raise. (Opposition cries of 'Why not ;' and 'Order.') I own, Sir, I am taken by surprise, for I learn it is the desire of some gentlemen sitting on the Conservative side of the House to make an organic change in the Constitution of the country. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) That is the only meaning which that energetic 'Why not?' can carry. I have often thought myself a great deal more Conservative than a great many of them are, and I am confirmed in that opinion by this explanation. But it is far from my desire to enter into a conflict with anybody to-night. I have merely stated my desire, and I trust that before the clock shall have gone past the eleventh hour, I will not altogether allow the hope to be extinguished that the right honourable gentleman may join in delivering this question from the control of the Conservatives, a poor question, as a Conservative statesman, he ought to be the very last man in the House to wish to see connected with it."

John Manners denounced the concluding portion of the Prime Minister's speech as a menace addressed not only to the House of Lords but to all who differed from him in that House. To a menace of the sort there was but one reply, and that was that the Conservative party would not allow themselves to be influenced by such considerations.

In the course of subsequent debate Mr. Chaplin asserted that the speech was sure to be taken by the party of disorder in the country as an incitement to more active operations than had yet occurred.

Sir John Kennaway regretted that the session should have commenced so inauspiciously with the Prime Minister's speech, and spoke strongly in favour of an amicable arrangement being come to by which the Franchise Bill and the Redistribution Bill might proceed together.

Mr. Labouchere threatened to oppose any vote for military operations in Egypt, and hoped the House would not be induced to give the Franchise Bill because the time had arrived for the abolition of that obstructive assembly.

Mr. Bourke criticised the action of Ministers in Egypt, and believed it was impossible for them to carry out their original policy relating to Khartoum.

Mr. A. Balfour, referring to the Franchise agitation, said that if the people had generally conducted themselves orderly, it was in spite of the action of the Government, and especially of the President of the Board of Trade, who had incited to disorder.

Sir Henry Wolff described Mr. Chamberlain's speeches as atrocious, and charged the Premier with abbetting him.

Mr. Harrington then rose and moved an amendment, drawing attention to the administration of the Crimes Act by the Irish Executive, especially in the case of the trial for the Maamtrasna murders.

Mr. Corbett seconded the amendment, and eventually, on the motion of Mr. A. O'Connor, the debate was adjourned.

The House rose at twenty minites to one o'clock.

THE NEWS FROM EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S PROPOSALS.

LORD NORTHBROOK had an audience of the Khedive on Wednesday morning (Oct. 23), and took leave of his Highness previous to his return to England. His premature and somewhat hurried departure (a correspondent in Cairo says) is believed to be due, not so much to the fact that his presence is needed in England, as to the uselessness of his further stay in Egypt, where his mission seems to have been unproductive of any results which could not have been achieved equally well by telegram from England. Lord Northbrook's plan for the total disbandment of the Egyptian army has been modified. The army will be reduced to about 3,000 men, and 1,200 men added to the police force.

ACTION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The action brought by the Caisse against Government officials was opened on Monday morning (Oct. 21). Counsel for Government urged the adjournment of the trial for as long a time as the court would allow, on the ground that the difficulty would soon be disposed of diplomatically, and that the trial would thus be useless. The Caisse lawyers wanted to plead their case immediately. Finally the sitting was adjourned for four weeks.

THE FATE OF COLONEL STEWART.

There is still no definite news of Colonel Stewart. A telegram was been passed to the *Standard* on Sunday from Sir Herbert Stewart to the effect that the last messenger who arrived at Dongola with letters from General Gordon affirms most positively that Lupton Bey had arrived at Khartoum before he left the town, having come down the Nile from Bahr Gazelle with two steamers. Should this news be confirmed, it is evident that the state of the country south of Khartoum is not nearly so bad as has been hitherto believed. Lupton Bey, who is an Englishman, was appointed Governor of Bahr Gazelle in 1880.

THE RELIEF OF KASSALA.

An Alexandria telegram says that Mason Bey, Governor of Massowa, writes asking that he may be relieved from his post, as he does not see his way to relieve Kassala. He fears that if the garrison of Sinheit is relieved there will be a massacre at Kassala unless a force is sent there.

LORD WOLSELEY'S EXPEDITION.

Exceedingly little news has been received this week about the progress of Lord Wolseley's expedition. Considerable difficulties have been experienced in transport, and the cessation of the north wind at this time of year generally blows steadily in Egypt, is causing great anxiety. At present the wind is most unfavourable for the Nile expedition, as the boats cannot be rowed or towed against the stream more than eight miles a day, and even this distance is only attained at the cost of immense labour.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* writes :—The estimate of the probable cost of the expedition at ten millions may seem exaggerated ; but the following incident may serve as an example of the care taken in the expenditure, as well as of the nature of the dual system in the Egyptian administration. The Railway Board consists of Mr. Le Mesurier, an English resident ; M. Zimmerman, recently rendered famous as the self-styled representative of France ; and a native Pasha. I have reason to believe that Sir Andrew Clarke recently telegraphed to Mr. Le Mesurier asking whether the staff was sufficient to work the increased traffic. Mr. Le Mesurier promptly replied in the negative, and stated the nature of the aid required. Sir Andrew Clarke despatched a certain number of mechanicians at the cost of the English Government. M. Zimmerman declined to allow them to be employed. At the present moment I can certify that four men are now in Alexandria receiving pay varying from £50 to £65 monthly, the latter sum being £10 less than the pay for a month or the General commanding in Alexandria, by whom these men qre employed as messengers. I should add that they might be employed in the Soudan ; but the men decline to go there, as their contract was to serve in Egypt Proper.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.

"A Twenty Years' Resident in Egypt" writes to the *Times* with reference to a statement that neither the Liberal party nor the country will hear of the annexation of Egypt. He says :—

Ask any resident in Cairo whether the following picture is an exaggeration. In the shady Ismailieh quarter of Cairo stands the hospitable "Maison Baird." Enter the dining-room, and you shall find Sir Evelyn Baring discussing whether this or that Egyptian employé shall be removed—whether another shall be removed—whether another shall receive £5 or £6 a month ; whether a newspaper is to be suppressed, suspended, or let alone ; whether a claim against the Government shall be compromised for £10,000, or fought before the Tribunals ; whether there is really any necessity for a new engine between Damietta and Tanta ; or whether an old one is not capable of sufficient repairs ; whether five or ten policemen are necessary for the protection of Kafr-el-Scheik. And now enter a somewhat larger room to the right and we shall probably find Lord Northbrook assuring a correspondent that "if you imagine for a single moment that her Majesty's present Government or any other would ever assume the actual administration of Egypt, you are strangely mistaken." But perhaps I shall be asked—if you have already practical annexation, what more do you ask? Having the substance, why quarrel about the name given to it? I reply—1. Because by maintaining a Ministry which does not govern, together with a sub-Ministry which does govern, we are doubling the coast of Egyptian administration. 2. By placing people in authority and giving them power—by giving power to subordinates over their chiefs—we are destroying all respect for authority in the country. 3. Because so long as only an Egyptian Government is nominally responsible, we cannot reasonably expect the Powers to make those concessions without which a strong Government is impossible. There are two ways of governing Egypt :—1. A *bona fide* English administration, costly perhaps, but securing in exchange certain real advantages to the country, such as reformed justice, etc. 2. An Egyptian administration offering few advantages perhaps, but still cheap.

The writer of the letter ends by saying that he objects to getting butterine under the name of butter and being charged the combined price of the real and the spurious article.

MINISTERIAL DECLARATIONS.

THE following official declarations in reference to affairs in Egypt and the Soudan were made in Parliament on Thursday Oct. 24 :—

GENERAL GORDON AND HIS MISSION.

Lord Granville said :—It will be the duty of her Majesty's Government to present General Gordon's telegrams to Parliament, and then your lordships will find in these telegrams that General Gordon agrees with the policy of her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Gladstone said :—The mission of General Gordon must not be considered merely with reference to what it achieved but also with reference to what it prevented. We must remember the tremendous dangers affecting the whole of Egypt, possibly affecting countries beyond Egypt, which the great catastrophe which happened to the army of General Hicks in November last appeared to threaten. The whole of these dangers have been arrested, and the evil has been kept within local limits through the action of General Gordon ; and even if this result had been the only result it was one of the greatest importance with reference to the welfare of Egypt and with reference to the state of the Eastern portion of the world. . . . The House, as well as the Government, is of opinion that the energy, courage, and resource so conspicuously displayed by him deserve warm acknowledgment. The right hon. gentleman asked, and was entitled to ask, "What do you mean by commending General Gordon for the defence of Khartoum. And is your policy with regard to Khartoum what it was?" Certainly Sir, there has been no charge in the policy of the Government in respect to Khartoum. If there had been such a charge it would have been the prime duty of the Government to make it known to the House of Commons. But what we understand from the information before us is that the defence of Khartoum was concluded by General Gordon to be a matter of absolute necessity, not for his own safety only, but for the sake of those to whom he was committed, and who had committed themselves to him in regard to the operations that were necessary to hold off the assailants. That is the reason why the words, "defence of Khartoum" are in the speech, and not because there ought to be a recession from the the policy previously announced.

THE OBJECT OF LORD WOLSELEY'S EXPEDITION.

The Earl of Kimberley said the object of the Egyptian expedition was completely explained in the Queen's Speech in the following words :—"The advance of my troops to Dongola has for its object the rescue and security of that gallant officer and of those who have so faithfully co-operated with him." The object of the expedition was not merely to rescue General Gordon, but to do what was the original purpose of the mission—namely, to rescue the garrisons. In carrying out that mission General Gordon had been on the whole successful, but not to the extent of being able to bring away the garrisons from the Soudan by his own exertions merely. In reply to the question whether the expedition would advance against Berber, he said the one would be rejoiced if the object of the expedition were accomplished without its going beyond that place, but if it were not accomplished it might have to proceed further.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S MISSION.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the papers to be presented to the House would come down to the end of September, and would include general information with respect to Egypt, excepting those matters in connection with finance which are specially embraced in the function of Lord Northbrook. The present position of that matter is as nearly as possible this :—We are under the belief that Lord Northbrook will quit Alexandria to-morrow, and that the space of about a week will bring him back, I hope, safe and sound to this country. I need not say that it was his duty to avail himself of his whole stay—during which he really displayed an activity that we have viewed with pleasure, but with some surprise at the amount of fatigue he underwent—it was his duty to avail himself of the whole of that time before endeavouring to bring into shape the important recommendations that he may have to make. No doubt, shortly after he returns he will have those recommendations in form. It will be our duty to give them our best and most their immediate consideration, and the result of that consideration, and the steps which we think it our duty to take in prosecution of it, will be made the subject of the earliest practicable communication to Parliament.

A Dongola telegram in the *Daily News* states that at different Shaggies villages nearly the same story is related respecting the wreck near the Wady Gama cataract. The accounts differ only with regard to the number of whites killed. There appears to have been no fight, but a series of treacherous murders.

The special correspondent of the same paper at Wady Halfa telegraphs that the weather is now much cooler, and that additional blankets have been issued to the men encamped there. A large force is now concentrated at Assouan, including the Black Watch, a heavy detachment of the camel corps, the Egyptian mounted infantry, the Hussars and the Black Battalion.

Lord Northbrook was entertained by the Khedive at a farewell lunch on Oct. 23. All the prominent officials were present Lord Northbrook is said to have expressed himself to the Khedive highly pleased with his reception in Cairo and the country. He considers that the future of Egypt will be one of prosperity.

Samiullah Khan, sub-judge of Aligarh, who was attached to Lord Northbrook's staff in Egypt, has expressed to the *Standard* correspondent a poor opinion of the country as compared with India. He specially considers the judges in Egypt to be at once overpaid and underworked, and says that one Indian judge does double the work of any Egyptian.

EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* sends a long analysis of a report on the finances made by Mr. Vincent to Nubar Pasha. Mr. Vincent suggests as the most important financial reform the establishment of a finance committee, whose members should be entrusted with the duty of drawing up the Budget, subject to the ratification of the Ministry, and should exercise control over the credits not allowed therein. He next discusses the tobacco conventions, arriving at a result which has already been telegraphed. He then shows the result of the final liquidation outstandings left open by the Commission of Liquidation, and shows that there remain nearly a million and a half sterling to meet unsettled claims estimated at £230,000. The balance, according to the Law of Liquidation, goes to the Sinking Fund, which Mr. Vincent terms a misfortune for the country. He next treats of the valuable reforms effected in the accounts department by the energy and ability of Mr. Fitzgerald. With reference to the collection of taxes in kind, he exhibits generally favourable results, but says that on the whole he is now opposed to the system of collection of the taxes in kind, as it is impossible to prevent fraud. With reference to the land revenue he asks for the appointment of a European having special knowledge as head of the department ; and as an absolute condition of practical reform suggests that six well-paid inspectors of the interior should be constituted, that their reports and suggestions should receive the greatest attention, but that they should be forbidden to direct any interference with the administration.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

UNEASINESS IN FRANCE.

A STATEMENT made by M. Jules Ferry to the Budget Committee, to the effect that increased taxation would have to be imposed in 1886, but that this prospect should be kept a secret in view of the general elections next year, has caused intense irritation in France, and habitual supporters of the Government in the press denounce in strong terms the alleged intention of the Ministry to deceive the country by a cooked balance-sheet. The conduct of the Government was severely criticised on the election of the Committee that is to report on the Tonkin Credits Bill. In the Chamber M. Riviere moved for the production of the minutes of the Committee engaged upon the first Tonkin Credit Bill. M. Ferry urged the House to reject this proposal, and the motion was defeated by 294 against 191 votes ; but he has since agreed to the complete *procès verbaux* of the former Tonkin Committee being communicated to the Committee under the seal of secrecy. General Campenon will ask for authority to form forthwith a certain number of battalions under the conditions provided in the bill for the reorganization of the colonial army.

The news from Tonkin announcing that Chinese troops continue to pour into the country is causing great uneasiness in Paris, and General Campenon is said to have declared that unless a regular army corps is at once mobilized for service in China he will resign ; 3,500 men, however, are, it is rumoured, to be forwarded immediately, and 7,000 more will follow in a short time. The Yunnan Chinese force is descending the Red River Valley towards Hunghoa, and on the 13th instant attacked Tuynan, or Tuguen-Quan. They were, it is stated, repulsed with heavy loss, but the news is regarded in Paris as unsatisfactory, for it shows that the defeat at Chu has not discouraged the Chinese, while it is now known that General Briere De l'Isle has declared that two French columns of 10,000 men each will be necessary to repel the invasion.

In Formosa Admiral Courbet is actually besieged at Kelung, and has only the way to his ships open, the heights around the harbour being occupied by the Chinese troops. The Empress has conferred yellow jackets on the officers engaged in the recent fights in northern Formosa for their successes there. The full details of the fighting at Kelung during Admiral Lespé's attack are now known. The Chinese General, having refused to surrender the fort, the latter was bombarded and taken by the French, the magazine being blown up. The Chinese troops, under General Tso, retired to the neighbouring hills, while the French occupied the fort, and commenced entrenching themselves there. For this purpose they pressed a number of coolies and peasantry into their service. Tso, having been reinforced by Pirate Ming Chung, attempted to retake the fort, and first clothed a number of his soldiers in peasants' dress. These appeared at the fort on the following morning to work for the French, and were undistinguishable from the ordinary coolies. Tso, at the same time, placed a number of his men in ambush between the working party and the sea. On a given signal the *soi-disant* coolies rose against the French force, and Tso employed his ambush to cut off their retreat. Hemmed in on all sides, rushed to the shore, and even into the sea, in the utmost confusion. Ultimately they got up to the ships, leaving a number of killed, whom they were unable to take away, and a standard in the hands of the Chinese. The following morning Admiral Lespes, believing that the Chinese were unaware of the great value attached by Europeans to the flag under which they fight, offered the Chinese two French flags in place of the one which had been captured. He acknowledged a loss of 106 men in the engagement, and offered the peasants a reward of six dols. for every French body restored. He further said that among the missing was a youth of eighteen who was described as "an important personage," and he requested the Chinese authorities to make every effort to ascertain his fate, and if killed to restore his body. Three days after a body answering to this description, with a loaded revolver in its hand, was found with five others in some bushes, but decomposition was far advanced.

Admiral Courbet has officially declared all the Formosan ports and road-steads on the west and north coasts between Cape Nansha and Sooan

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.

REUTER'S closing telegrams of Saturday from London report a further decline of ½ per cent. in rates of discount, 3 months bills being now discountable at 4¼ and 4 months at 4⅜ per cent. It does not look, therefore, as if the Bank of England rate would long be maintained at 5 per cent. For the first time since 24th October, Reuter gives us quotations for Indian Bank shares. These show a decline of £1 10s. in Chartered and Hongkong and Shanghai, and 10s. in Chartered Mercantile.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O	Dec.	Rs.	8,35,406
Do do „ Branches	Inc.	„	6,90,451
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	6,11,663
Govt. and other authorized Securities	Inc.	„	18,663
Loans	Dec.	„	64,510
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	2,84,637
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	„	75,504
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	40,076

These changes are not of sufficient importance to affect the general market, but so far as they go they are in favor of continued ease.

EXCHANGE.—The market for sterling opened quiet at unchanged rates, but during the day a somewhat easier feeling became apparent, and the banks are now buyers at 1-32d. decline, the following being closing quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 7 1-16d.	„
Do.	Three months' sight	1s. 7 11-32d.	„
Credits	„ „	1s. 7 7-16d.	„
Francs	„ „	2·05	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull with only a small business doing. Fours are quoted at Rs. 99⅜d., but there are sellers not buyers at the rate. Fours-and-a-half are nominally Rs. 102⅜.

SHARES.—Spinning Companies have been rather quieter again, and in some few instances rates are quoted Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 per share lower. Port Cannings are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 335. In Bombay Flour Mills some business has been done at Rs. 545.

FREIGHTS to-day are, if possible, more depressed than ever. For Liverpool 10s. has been offering without finding cargo, and for other ports it is no exaggeration to say there is simply nothing offering.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are steady, but not specially active in the bazaar, and the dealers are still doing very little forward in the way of offers. Coals continue firm, and sales of Yorkshire are reported at Rs. 16¾ per ton alongside ready.

COTTON is very firm owing to the tenor of the home advices by wire. Purchases are reported since Saturday of about 1,000 bales old Cotton ready, and there are buyers of new at the following rates without finding sellers :—

Good Broach, March	Rs.	212 per candy.
„ Omra, „	„	183 „
„ Julgaum „	„	178 „
„ Bengal Dec.	„	146 „

WHEAT is unchanged in value, and only meets a dull, dragging demand.

LINSEED is still in strong request, and for old ready Rs. 6-13 per cwt. is now the quotation. The losses incurred by some of the forward sellers of this article are very serious, and holders of contracts are accordingly anxious about their deliveries. One dealer is reported to have failed, and others, it is feared, may follow suit over November contracts.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	755
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	95

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	000	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	18¾	535
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	113
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	17½p.s.	490
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	750
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	..	600
Bhownuggur Mills	4 800	100	100	...	34
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,000
Budneira Mf'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	240
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	700
Connaught Mills	810	500	100	..	155
[illegible]	840	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 30	690
D. Spinning	000	2,000	all	nil	375
Empress S. & W. Co.	136	500	all	Rs. 37½	800
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	500*	25	720
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,900	500	500	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	—	320
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	60	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,295
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 20	510
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	825
James Greaves Mills.	1,100	500	400	..	452½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	1,132½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	780
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	950
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	130
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	160p.s.	3,100xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	850
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,240
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	Rs. 9	227½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,435
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,040
Oriental	4,000	625	62	Rs. 15	555
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	40	Rs. 14	250
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	6¼	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,300	500	500	30	185
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,385
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000		740
Southern India	500	500	500*	Rs. 20	427½
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	580
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	750xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 150	925
Akola Press Co.	85	500	all	Rs. c	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.t.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,240
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	755	400	400	Rs. 30	345
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 4	590
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	4½	292½
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	50	1,525
Dholera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	12	180
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,310
Fort Press Co.	150	325	8 ...	400	2,900
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.s.	560
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	500
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct	515
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Rs. 40	330
Mercantile Press	1000	125	125	Rs. 7½	147½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	425
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 10	215
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	650
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	5
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90		Rs. 65	835

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	760
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	11	335

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-11-6	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	Rs. 4	170
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	150	Rs. 10	210
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	100	105
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.					
Bombay Saw Mills	500	500	500	..	550
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	115B	100	100	Rs. 5¼ }	106
Do. New Shares					99
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	1,000	2,500	1,550	375	4,800
	500	300		...	1,000
Bombay Municipal Bonds	600	2,500	1,000	25	750
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Cash Bazaar	1,000	100	100	...	10 n
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	...	85
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	} 1,100 / 1,900	100 / 100	100 / 75	..	} 125
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	12
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	42,000		5		3¼
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	35
Kemp & Co. Ld.	500	500	200	36p. s.	325
Mechanics Building Co	2,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	322
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.	55 & 65
Pearse and Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	8 p.ct.	25
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	100	75	Nil.	75
Soundy & Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,435
Telephone Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	104
Treacher & Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1-8	14
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,900	500	all	Rs. 90	1,180
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	100	all	Rs. 16	155
[illegible]	1,000	126	75	Rs. 12	102xd

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 8th November, as compared with the statement of 1st November :—

	Nov. 1. Rs.	Nov. 8. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	35,33,337	26,97,931
do. do. at Branches	8,49,612	15,40,093
Other Deposits	2,17,74,562	2,23,86,225
Post Bills	10,587	12,155
Cash Credits undrawn	8,37,583	7,15,133
	3,95,05,711	3,98,51,537
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	50,49,008	50,67,671
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,25,644	16,18,536
Loans, on Security of do.	25,28,420	24,63,910
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,883	469
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,41,10,128	1,43,94,765
Stamps	2,718	2,686
Dead Stock … Rs. 5,64,711		
Amt. applied in reduction … 2,55,000		
	3,09,711	3,09,711
Cash Balances with Correspondents	20,20,788	20,96,292
Cash and Currency Notes	1,38,57,421	1,38,97,497
	3,95,05,711	3,98,51,537

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hilda, 1,135 tons, Captain N. C. R. Peterson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE barque Choice, 394 tons, Captain A. Labuary, will sail to-day for Coconada with a general cargo.

THE steamer China, 1,394 tons, Captain B. Fletcher, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from London (30th Sept.), brought a general cargo.

THE steamer Castlebank, 1,583 tons, Captain H. Chevalier, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Mauritius (28th Oct.), with a cargo of 39,667 bags sugar. The vessels is consigned to Messrs. Beyts, Craig & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Kangra, 1,400 tons, Captain G. Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, via Kurrachee, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Haden, Lieut Lovett, Surgeon Major Williamson, Asst. Apothy. Trisco, Mrs. Johnstone, 44 Rank and File, one woman, and two children, and twelve followers.

THE French steamer Colombo, 2,739 tons, Captain C. Husson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles (20th Oct.) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr W. Schiffman, Mr. R. H. Hamilton, Mr. Albass, Mr. Got, Mr. L. Bingham, Mr. D. Salie, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Col. Olcott, Mrs. Steward, Mr. G. M. Steward, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Palmers, Mrs. Hoseason, Mr. C. Atward, Mr. Thomme, Mr. J. E. Codd, Mr. T. P. Watson, Mr. Glennon, Mr. O. E. Kiel, Captain Barton, Mr. H. Sinnett, Mr. de Brath, Mr. and Mrs Hore, Mr. and Mrs. Armerad, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. Duthie, Mr. and Mrs. Trizelle, and Mr. M. P. Gebhard.

ARRIVALS

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Castlebank (s)	Chevalier	Mauritius, Oct. 28.
10	Colombo (s)	Huson	Marseilles, Oct. 20.
	Kangra (s)	Stone	London, Sept. 24.
	Sutlej (s)	Johnson	London, Oct. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Java (s)	Campbell	Persian Gulf.
	Trumph (s)	Kemp	Kurrachee.
	Hilda (s)	Peterson	Rangoon.

The barque Choice, Labuary, to Coconada, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Colombo, to Marseilles.
„ Burmah, to Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee.
„ Iran, to Bhownuggur.
„ Orian, to Colombo and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 6 City of Canterbury (s)..Marr ......Liverpool, Oct. 4.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 6.—Ships Earl of Beaconsfield and Saint Monan.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 8 Ravenna (s) .... London.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9th November, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·882
Temperature of the Air	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·1
Dew Point	68·1
Relative humidity of Air	·661
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·2
General Direction of Wind*	NE, NNE, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	225

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 9.

Lance, Lieut-Col, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, on leave, from Dera Ismail Khan.
Caldwell, Lieut-Col, S W Bordr, on leave, from Madras.

NOVEMBER 6.

Carter, Major, 10th Bombay N L I, on leave, from Bhooj.

NOVEMBER 8.

Barry, Surg, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 10.

Rayment, Vety Surg, on duty, from Sialkot.
Cooper, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Umballa.
Williamson, Surg-Major, on duty from Quetta.
Smith, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Fattiagher, N W P.
Callwell, Lieut., R A, on duty, from Dinapore; Hutchinson, Major, Queen's Own Corps of Guide, on leave, from England.
Barton, Capt. R E, on leave, from England.
Gideon, Lieut, L Fusiliers, on leave, from Mhow.
Lovett, Lieut, Gloucestershire on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 8.

Hullen, Vety Surg, on duty, to Ajmere.
Batt, Vety Surg, on duty, to Meerut.

NOVEMBER 10.

Bradley, Lieut, Gloucestershire, on duty, to Poona.
Jervis, Lieut, R W Fusiliers, on duty, to Dum Dum.
Fink, Surg, on duty, to Madras.
Currie, Lieut-Col, Poona Horse, on leave, to Poona.
Macnaghten, Col, Bombay Cavalry, on leave to Rajkote.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 11, 1884.

There will be parade at the following places until further orders viz :—At the Oval near the Band stand every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6-30 a. m. The parade on Wednesdays will be under the Adjutant. The Cadets of the Cathedral High School and Indo-British Institution are requested to attend at the above time and place. At the Grant Medical College every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m. At the P. and O. Dockyard every Tuesday and Friday at 5. p.m. At the Byculla School every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 p.m. White uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn at all the above parades until further orders.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Novr. 5.

Major-Genl Sir G R Greaves, K C M G, C B, having completed his tenure of appointment as Adjt-Genl in India, will proceed to England, travelling at the public expense, under Transport Regulations.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Station Staff—Ranikhet.—Capt S H Harrison, 2nd Batn Liverpool Regt, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt H F Turnbull, vacated. Dated 1st Oct 1884.

25th N I—Surg A H Pierson to the offg medical charge of the Regt, vice Surg D St J D Grant, transferred to civil employment.

Major C H Atchison, R A, is directed to proceed from Meerut to England and join the battery into which he has been promoted. Under Transport Regulations, part I, para. 256, clause (i) ; and part II, para. 513, clause (c).

The candidates named below have been declared by the board of examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the higher standard in Persian, agreeably to section 24, Bengal Army Regulations :—Major H M E Brunker, 2nd Bn Scottish Rifles; Lieuts M Cowper, 1st Bn Leinster Regt; E W Dun, SC; J G Ramsay, SC; A E P Burn, SC; C V W Williamson, SC; A D Enriquez, SC; A B Pritchard, SC; and R E S Taylor, SC; L E Eliott, Liverpool Regt; attd 25th NI, on probation.

Surgn S Hassan, MB, Ind Medl Service.

Sub Asst Apothecary E A Bedell, Sub Medl Dept.

The undermentioned native medical pupil, having passed his final examination, is promoted to the grade of passed medical pupil, with effect from the 8th Oct, 1884 :—Emamood-deen.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut Col A Bibby, 7th Dragoon Guards is extended to the 21st Nov 1881.

The leave to England on private affairs, granted to Major J F Hornby, 12th Lancers, is extended to the 20th Feb 1885.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

27th Lancers—Lieut and Adjt the Hon'ble L H D Fortescue, for nine months, on private affairs.

R A—Lieut G J L de Berry. (J Baty 2nd Bgde,) for 168 days, on medical certificate.

Lieut T W Powles, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Batn Gloucestershire Regt—Lieut H Capel Cure, for twelve months, on private affairs.

4th Batn King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut A J B St Leger, for fifteen months, on private affairs (This cancels the leave granted to Lieut St Leger in G O C C, dated 2nd October 1884, page 374).

4th Batn Rifle Brigade—Lieut H P King-Salter, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Lieut G F Ellison, (offg Wing Officer on probation, 45th N I) to sea within the Indian dominions, on medl certificate, for 150 days.

The undermentioned Warrant Medical Officer has leave of absence in India :—

Senior Apothy H Russell, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, on private affairs, under the furlough rules of 1868.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, Registered Dentist, may be consulted as usual at 19, Rampart Row. Fees moderate. *Painless extractions under gas daily.*

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano......Rs 33 per month or Rs 750
Sympathetic square ..... „ 36 „ or „ 825
Semi-grand, on three legs „ 66 „ „ or „ 1,375
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MICHOD—PAINTER—November 6, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Charles James Michôd, to Annette Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Richard B. Painter, M.D., F.R.C.S., Beaufort Gardens, London.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUKE—October 31, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Surgeon-Major Joshua Duke, Medical Officer on duty, of a daughter.

HERBERT—October 30, at Mount Aboo, the wife of Lieut. C. Herbert, B.S.C., of a daughter.

HUTCHESON—November 4, at Allahabad, the wife of Surgeon-Major G. Hutcheson, M.D., 9th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

TYTLER—October 31, at Gorakhpur, the wife of F. W. Tytler, Esq., Superintendent of Post Offices, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEGG—BEGG—November 6, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Marcus Calder Begg, of Noahbaree, Assam, to Rachel Locke, youngest daughter of the late William Begg, Esq., Golspie, N.B.

TRESHAM—SPINKS—November 4, at Beylah, Benares, by the Rev. D. Hutton, David H. Tresham to Amelia Sarah (Millie) Spinks.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1884.

THE proposal to strengthen the armaments and defences of Aden has given satisfaction at home and abroad ; but it is felt by those who have commercial interests in Aden that the requirements of the place will be by no means satisfied by the execution of the works referred to in the recent Parliamentary papers. Aden, as a coaling station of the first importance, needs to be strongly defended ; but the harbour itself is urgently in need of improvements it is to fully meet the necessities of the navy and the mercantile marine. The needs of the place have at various times been the subject of representations to the Government of India as well as to that of Bombay. In its present condition the inner harbour is inaccessible to vessels of large draught, except on a spring tide—an exception which means a good deal, as an access which is dependent upon the tide necessarily entails delay, even in the limited period during which it is available. But the inconvenience is greater during the prevalence of the monsoon. In that season the heavy sea in the outer harbour makes the process of coaling slow, dangerous, and costly. In a communication which was recently made to the Resident, the representatives of the coaling companies and of the companies whose vessels in the monsoon call at Aden pointed out that large ironclads, such as the Audacious, the Iron Duke, the Ajax, or the Agamemnon, could not be coaled there at all, and that no offer of money would induce the coolies to attempt the work. It would be a matter of regret if the Government did not act on the suggestion of the memorialists that the commanders of the vessels of the East India Squadron should be directed to report upon this subject. The matter is one upon which no uncertainty ought to be allowed to exist, for it would be a serious thing if in a time of emergency or of hostilities an important station like Aden were inaccessible for coaling purposes or accessible only with difficulty. We can scarcely believe that this statement of the Aden merchants had been brought to the knowledge of the Admiralty when they pronounced the subject to be a matter of indifference to the navy. That view of the case evidently did not prevail in the Viceroy's Council when, last year, a despatch of the Government of India was indited in which the importance of the harbour, not only to the mercantile marine, but to the ships of Her Majesty's navy in time of war, was declared to be great. Here, it will be seen, there is a clear conflict of testimony. But the probabilities surely must be on the side of those who say that it is a matter of Imperial importance whether one of the great coaling stations of the East, lying on the line of communication with India and the Further East, as well as on that with Australia, shall be easily accessible during twelve months of the year or during, at the most, only nine months. Until clear proof has been given to the contrary we shall incline to the opinion that this is not a question which can prudently be treated with indifference by either the Imperial Government or the Government of India.

It is, indeed, asserted in a Government of India despatch of last May that the question of deepening the harbour of Aden is of little interest to the Indian Marine, inasmuch as the largest vessel in that service can enter the harbour at ordinary tides. This is perfectly true ; but it should not be forgotten that the ships of the Indian Marine are mostly of small draught, and that they can therefore cross the bar in safety, while a well-laden merchant steamer, drawing say twenty-four feet of water, could not do so except at great risk. The experience of the Indian Marine, therefore, has no necessary bearing upon the question at issue. There is no lack of evidence of a very practical kind as to the danger which would attend any attempt by a fully laden steamer of large draught to enter the harbour of Aden on an ordinary tide. Thus the agent of the Messageries Maritimes, in a letter to the Resident, speaks of the deepening of the harbour as a work of paramount necessity ; the agent of the Peninsula and Oriental line writes that the large and powerful vessels which his company have provided in order to carry out the mail contract in a thoroughly satisfactory manner are of such a draught that they can never be brought with safety into the inner harbour. And he adds :—"The Peninsular and Oriental Company do not stand alone in running large steamers to the East, and it is well known that for some months in the year the difficulty of getting into the inner harbour here causes vessels to avoid the port rather than risk the dangers outside." Such testimony as this goes far towards establishing the necessity of carrying out such works as will make the inner harbour accessible. The official view of the matter does, it is true, seem to derive strength from the statement that the mercantile marine are so far indifferent in the matter that they are unwilling to give any aid in the shape of increased dues in order that the improvement of the harbour may be made financially possible. But this, as we understand, is scarcely an accurate account either of the opinions or the disposition of the shipowners who have relations with the port. Two companies at least—the Peninsular and Oriental and the Messageries Maritimes—have expressed their willingness to pay increased dues, if it should be necessary in that way to provide the money necessary for the improvement of the harbour. And so far as others are concerned, it is by no means because of indifference that they object to an increase of dues, but because they believe that such increase would be at once unnecessary and prejudicial to the interests of the place. Upon that point the evidence is very strong. The port dues were twelve years ago reduced from four pence half-penny a ton to three half-pence, the belief at the time being that had such reduction not taken place many vessels would have arranged to pass Aden. Even now it is complained that the dues are heavy, and the Government of Bombay have lately expressed an opinion that an increase in the Aden port dues might not improbably induce many mercantile vessels in time of peace to abandon the place entirely in favour of Perim. But it does not follow from all this that the proper attitude of the Indian Government in regard to the matter is one of inaction. It would be easy to drive trade from the port by excessive harbour dues. But would this be a more effectual way of leading to this result than the policy to which the Government appear to be inclined ? If shipowners had to choose between heavy dues on the one hand and a dangerous port on the other, we are tolerably certain what their choice would be.

But, unless we are misinformed, there is not sufficient ground for the assumption that the necessary works could be paid for only by imposing extra dues. In a joint representation which was made to the Resident last month by Messrs. Luke Thomas and Co., Limited, the Aden Coal Company, and Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, it was confidently asserted that if the port dues were administered solely for the benefit of shipping a large annual surplus would be earned. At the present moment there is a surplus of about one-and-a-half lakhs in hand. This, we understand, would have been larger had not a great portion of the receipts been expended upon military and other works having no obvious connection with the port. In connection with this matter it is significant that the Board of Trade, in answering the request of the India Office for information as to the views of the shipping interest on the subject, incidentally observed that, "looking to the increase in the amount of the tonnage frequenting Aden, it would appear that the receipts must be large, and that a considerable balance should be in hand." The only answer that can be given to that conjecture is that the balance is not as large as it might have been. Estimates, we know, are not always absolutely reliable, and those who have been presented in regard to this matter are to some extent speculative. But if the work that is required to make Aden harbour accessible in all seasons and at all tides can be accomplished for ten lakhs, then there is fair ground for believing that the undertaking would be remunerative. The calculation is based upon at least one encouraging fact—a steady growth of revenue during the last ten years, in which period the annual receipts have gone up from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1,80,000. Whether or not the case would justify the Government in acceding to the request that a Port Trust should be formed, it may be hoped that it will not be set aside without further inquiry. The Government rightly decline to form an opinion as to the cost of the works until a new survey and local inquiry by experts has been made, but it may be hoped that they will reconsider their decision not to recommend the institution of such inquiry unless there appears to be some prospect of a remunerative return on the cost of the works. The interests at stake, Imperial no less than local, are too large to justify a hasty dismissal of the subject from the consideration of the authorities.

SIR THOMAS BRASSEY—the 'One Who Knows" of the Admiralty—has answered the "One Who Knows" of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The latter journal publishes his speech in the approved American fashion, setting out its passages under sub-headings, of which the most striking are the last four :—"We have done better than the Tories, at any rate ;" "Are we going to do better still ?" "I don't know—we are afraid ;" and "Please don't give us too much money." And the strange thing is, by the way, that people say that there is just a little eccentricity in the management of the *Pall Mall* just now. Sir Thomas Brassey necessarily dealt mainly with the technical elements of the question, but he brought forward also some of its political aspects, as, for instance, when he faced the possible combination of naval Powers which might be made against us. Considering all that has been said about the formidable additions in recent years to the Italian fleet, it is reassuring to learn that even if the four big ships which Italy has built were added to the French fleet we should be equal to the combination. But, as a matter of political possibility, such a combination seems out of the question. Nor, as Sir Thomas Brassey points out, are we any more likely to see France combined with Germany, while, if we take the hypothesis which was constantly talked of eight or ten years ago of an alliance between France and Russia, we should have even less to fear. It should be observed that Sir Thomas Brassey adheres to the belief which has been somewhat discounted lately—notably by Mr. Burn, of the Inman line—that important protective service could be rendered in war time by the mercantile marine. It is evident that the arming of fast-going merchant steamers in time of war still has place in the policy of the Admiralty, who have a large fleet on their list, and appear to have full confidence in its utility. But perhaps the most important feature in Sir Thomas Brassey's speech is to be found in the purely incidental reference which he made to the proposals of the Government for the protection of the coaling stations of the Empire. In describing these proposals as "proposals for the commencement of the work" he made a necessary admission that the Government do not consider that their responsibility will be discharged when the programme that was published the other day is executed.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 24.

I AM greatly afraid, from the tone of Mr. Gladstone's speech on the opening day of the autumn session, that the Government is now fairly committed to the support of a policy of exasperation. The Prime Minister complimented Sir S. Northcote on his gentleness, and promised to do his best to imitate it. But he soon showed himself quite incapable of keeping his promise. What he actually said reminds one of that irascible old gentleman, Sir Anthony Absolute, in the play—"I have been cool, quite cool, but take care. I am all compliance—when I am not thwarted No one so easily led—when I get my own way, But don't put me in a frenzy." He talked a lot of rubbish about the minority in the House of Commons wishing the majority to pass through the Caudine Forks, and so forth ; warned the Conservatives that he had done his utmost to restrain the impatient desire of the Radicals for a direct quarrel with the House of Lords, and declared that, if the Franchise Bill were again thrown out, the Government must become a party to a popular agitation for an organic change in the constitution of the country. He affected astonishment when, in reply to his suggestion that the continued existence of the House of Lords might be called into question, some member on the Opposition side of the House cried out, "Why not ?" But he altogether misunderstands the temper of the Conservative party when he supposes that they are afraid of going to the country as defenders of the House of Lords. They long for a general election, and do not care what cry is raised by the Ministry. What they do object to is an appeal to the mob and to mob violence, rather than to the decision of the constituencies at the poll. I must do Mr. Gladstone the justice to say that he spoke out emphatically in condemnation of the disorders which have occurred at Birmingham and Dumfries. There was a laugh raised when be said that he spoke the sentiments of all his colleagues in regretting that the line had been passed which clearly separates order from disorder, for it is notorious that Mr. Chamberlain holds the conduct of the Birmingham roughs to have been perfectly justifiable. Still, Mr. Gladstone's personal authority stands so high that his grave rebuke to the patrons of disorder cannot but have a good effect ; and there was a tone of genuine feeling in the regret he expressed for the insults offered to Lord Salisbury by the Scotch mob at Dumfries. Mr. Gladstone is, indeed, far too firmly persuaded of the righteousness of his cause to stoop to employ the base weapons of controversy which Mr. Chamberlain so freely uses. Why, then, does he have recourse to the language of menace ? The explanation seems to be that he is carried away by his own rhetorical fervour into saying things which he is afterwards very sorry for. Then, again, his personal pride is touched by the show of determined opposition. He has been so flattered and idolized that he looks on himself as a demigod, and cannot bear to have his will crossed by anyone. Yet he can well afford to be magnanimous. If, this evening, he were to avail himself of his last chance of effecting a compromise by entering very fully into the details of his Redistribution Bill when he once more brings forward the Franchise Bill, the whole controversy which has distracted and wearied the country would at once be brought to a close. If, on the other hand, nothing will content him but to bring Lord Salisbury to his knees the fight must be fought out to the bitter end.

"Our marvellous and supernatural Premier," as the Duke of Argyll well calls him, has once more shown his amazing versatility by finding time, in the midst of his political work, to write a long letter to a Welsh Bishop on the origin and early history of the Church of England. The moral he draws from this retrospect is that this Church is more comprehensive than any other, and that, if its members would but practise mutual toleration and co-operate in well-doing, the Church need not fear that disestablishment, if it should ever come, would bring disgrace along with it. This homily on charity is excellent reading. It is marked by a spirit of fervent piety and a graceful eloquence that excite one's involuntary admiration ; and I suspect, with the Duke of Argyll, that the Prime Minister's earnest deprecation of "the bitterness, and even the savagery," of ecclesiastical controversy was meant to have an indirect reference to political controversies also. Certainly, it would be impossible to imagine a stronger contrast than Mr. Gladstone's regretful reference to the exclusion of the Puritans from the Established Church after the Restoration presents to the almost fiendish glee with which Mr. Chamberlain, who has just discovered that he had an ancestor who was ejected along with other Nonconformist ministers, chuckles over the prospect of getting his revenge for the wrongs of his family on the supporters of the Established Church in the nineteenth century. Mr. Chamberlain would have read the story of his sainted ancestor's grievances to better profit if he had learnt from it the lesson that there is nothing more hateful to Englishmen than a narrow-minded and sectarian fanaticism. We may all of us in these days regret the exclusion of the Nonconformists ; but who made it impossible for them to remain in the Church ? Nobody but themselves. They were driven out, not by the Lords or the Bishops, but by a fierce uprising of national wrath against the most intolerable bondage that a great nation had ever been subjected to. There were some moderate men among the ejected ministers, but no doubt Mr. Chamberlain's ancestor was one of those sour Independents who during the Commonwealth, not content with usurping the benefices of the episcopal clergy, proscribed the service of the Church of England and would not, as Macaulay says, even let one of its prayers be read by a child to a sick parent, who stamped out all the amusements of the people, and would have had Christmas itself kept as a solemn fast on which all good Christians should bemoan the sins of their ancestors in having eaten plum-porridge and drunk good ale. This most odious tyranny so disgusted the nation as to make it welcome with open arms the restoration of the Monarchy, and endure patiently thirty more years of Stuart rule in preference to that of Puritan bigots. Mr. Chamberlain should be wise in time. There are not wanting symptoms that Englishmen of this generation are growing as weary of servitude to his political Caucus as the Englishmen of the seventeenth century became of the yoke of that ecclesiastical Caucus of which his ancestor seems to have been a distinguished member. A distinguished Liberal who was down in the Midland counties the other day on other than political business tells me he was perfectly amazed and taken aback by the popularity which Lord R. Churchill has won for himself by his plucky and most damaging attacks upon the Caucus. The results of the Municipal elections will be watched with more than usual interest this year to see what effect the invasion of the Radical boroughs by Conservative candidates has really had on the minds of the hitherto Caucus-ridden electors.

Mr. Froude's new volumes of the Biography of Carlyle will do a good deal towards rehabilitating the Scottish latter-day prophet in the estimation of the public. Mr. Froude makes a very good defence of himself for having exposed with so unsparing a hand the weaknesses of his friend. He maintains that Carlyle, like Othello, wished to be spoken of as he was, and that he would have thought himself wronged if his biographer had extenuated any of his failings. Happily, says Mr. Froude, these were few ; and it was the very goodness of the man that led him to feel greater pangs of remorse for his squabbles with his wife than he need have done. To say the truth, Mrs. Carlyle's shrewish tongue must have made her rather an uncomfortable person to live with, and Carlyle was not gifted with the patience of Socrates. Nothing is more enjoyable in these volumes than Carlyle's estimate of Disraeli and Gladstone. The latter he seems to have held in especial contempt, and his pungent criticism of the Prime Minister's character has been read this week amidst shouts of appreciative laughter in many a Conservative household. To say that the criticism is extreme and unfair is merely to say that it is intensely Carlylean. The tenderness of the deceased sage for Disraeli is to some extent explained by the fact that the latter was the first public man of eminence who recognized Carlyle as an honour to the Victorian age. The correspondence between Disraeli and Carlyle relating to the proposal made by the former, when he was Prime Minister, to confer upon the author of the French Revolution a baronetcy and pension, does credit to them both. Disraeli's letter opens in a somewhat pompous fashion, but there is real goodness of heart as well as rare delicacy of feeling in his manner of trying to persuade the sturdy spirit of Carlyle to accept the patronage of the Crown. The effort failed, but Carlyle was deeply touched by it, and it is difficult to read his dignified and pathetic reply to Disraeli's letter without being moved by it to quick sympathy with him.

Lord Dufferin has accepted an invitation to dine with the members of the Northbrook Club to-morrow week ; but the announcement that Sir Barrow Ellis is to take the chair has disappointed many members of the club, who had hoped that Lord Salisbury would consent to preside on the occasion. It is quite certain that Lord Dufferin will make a pretty speech, and avoid committing himself in any way. His speech at Belfast has been much discussed, but with no very satisfactory results. The *Morning Post* has started the stupid *canard* that Lord Dufferin, in an interview with Mr. Gladstone, declared he would resign forthwith if the Home Government attempted to interfere with him. This absurd story is based upon no more substantial foundation than the passage in the Belfast speech in which the new Viceroy made the very natural appeal to his countrymen to wait until they heard what he had to say for himself before condemning him for any acts of his Indian administration, and to believe that one on the spot must know more of Indian affairs than people living thousands of miles away. Nothing could be more cautiously worded than Lord Dufferin's reference to Russia. One may suspect that he professed too much in his profuse assurances of good will towards his friend M. de Giers. There was something significant in his calling to mind the Russian Minister's desire, expressed to him, that the Russian advance in Central Asia might soon reach its "natural and permanent limits." Lord Dufferin seems anxious to enable M. de Giers to realize that wish by fixing the southern boundary of the Russian Empire and taking care that Russia shall not overstep it. This is the only manly and safe policy for England to pursue. If we fix a definite line, and say that the Russians cannot cross it without provoking a war with England, peace between the two countries may be maintained for a good many years to come. The appointment of Mr. Mackenzie Wallace as Lord Dufferin's Private Secretary has created general surprise. It may, of course, be accepted as a compliment to Russia, for Mr. Wallace likes that country ; but Mr. Wallace is also a good patriot, and the fact that the new Viceroy has chosen as his most intimate counsellor one who knows Russia thoroughly only shows how strongly preoccupied his mind is with the idea that in going to India he will require to have his thoughts constantly turned towards the north.

I understand that Lord Dufferin has been requested to try if he cannot persuade the projectors of the Bombay Exhibition to defer that international show till 1887, the year of the Queen's jubilee. That year has not yet been appropriated by Australia ; and, if you seize it at once, the South Kensington people will do their best to help you. In present circumstances, the Prince of Wales has found it impossible to accept the Bombay invitation to become President of the London Committee for an Exhibition that would clash with his own ; and, of course, Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, Sir G. Birdwood, and Mr. Pedder have, in like manner, had no option but to refuse to serve on the Committee. I need hardly say that when I speak of the year 1887 I mean the winter of that year. A mere postponement to the spring would not be long enough to get rid of existing complications.

I have been away in the North of Scotland for a week, and have thus missed seeing the new Hamlet. But I have got seats for next Monday, and will let you know next week what I think of the performance. Mr. Wilson Barrett had enough flowers sent him on the first night to fill his library. Miss Mary Anderson presented him with a large bouquet composed of the choicest orchids. The Americans certainly know how to do this sort of thing well. I was amused to hear the other day from an intimate friend of Wilson Barrett's that Irving, before going to America, put his hands affectionately on his shoulders, and said, "My dear Barrett, take my advice, and have nothing to do with Shakespeare. He doesn't repay you for all the trouble and expense he puts you to." I dare say this advice was given in all sincerity, but it sounds a little oddly.

J. M. M.

THE ADEN COURT-MARTIAL.

THE *Madras Mail* states, as the result of the Court-martial appointed to try Lieutenant George F. E. S. S. Power of the Essex Regiment, at Aden, for striking his commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Rennie, that the prisoner has been cashiered, and Colonel Rennie deprived of his command. The Madras paper adds :—"The defence that was offered regarding the long-continued provocation which was given by Colonel Rennie proved that that officer had not conducted himself with good temper and good taste towards the subaltern, but had pursued that nagging line which caused Colonel Kennedy to lose his command in connection with the Gilbert Court-martial case at Madras several years ago." We have good reason for believing that this version of the result is inaccurate, and that whatever finding may be recorded, it will not at any rate be in favour of Lieutenant Power being cashiered. As already announced, the documents in connexion with the case have been forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency, and they may eventually be transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief in India, at Simla.

TELEGRAMS.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO LORD RIPON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, Nov. 10.

At a large open air meeting of the leading inhabitants of Dhulia held last evening, under the presidency of Rao Saheb Govindrao Ramchunder Garud, a farewell address to Lord Ripon was unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to collect funds for the erection of a permanent memorial in commemoration of his name.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BULSAR, Nov. 11.

A monster meeting in honour of Lord Ripon was held to-day, for the purpose of appointing a deputation to wait upon His Excellency with an address on behalf of the people of Kusba and taluka. It was proposed to construct a Ripon Municipal Hall commemorating His Excellency's memory.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GERMANY ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.

Prince Bismarck has asked the Reichstag for a supplementary credit for the purpose of defraying the salary of the Governor of the Cameroons, the equipment of police, and the maintenance of a flotilla there.

THE CHOLERA IN PARIS.

PARIS, Nov. 9.

The cholera is increasing here: 245 cases and 84 deaths have occurred since Friday.

THE MAILS.

BRINDISI, Nov. 8.

The Bombay mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, Nov. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Manora, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this morning.

PORT SAID, Nov. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 10.

Mail steamer from China and Ravena from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dholleras	4 3-16d.
4½ per cent. Rentes	107⅞
3 Consols for account	100⅝
Bar Silver	50½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
4 " Rupee Paper	79½
4½ " "	81½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, November 9.

10 p.m.	76·1

MONDAY, November 10.

6 a.m.	74·3
10 a.m.	82·6
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	83·2

THREE meetings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation were convened for yesterday afternoon. At the first and second, which were adjourned meetings for the despatch of business left undisposed of at meetings held respectively on 12th September and 13th October, no quorum was present, and the matters on the agenda again stood over. Quarter to four had nearly arrived before a sufficient number of members presented themselves. The third meeting was then proceeded with, and a discussion ensued with reference to the Bombay water-supply. Mr. Goatling proposed a resolution directing the Municipal Commissioner to obtain from the Executive Engineer and the Consulting Engineer reports (1) upon the amount of water-supply obtained daily in the Bhandarwada filter beds and reservoir, and the best means of improving the supply by utilizing the full rainfall stored yearly in the Vehar lake and by preventing future wastage over the weir; (2) as to the best means, with the present incomplete supply, of utilising the filter beds as far as possible; (3) and estimates of the water-supply and cost of a pipe large enough to bring to Bombay the additional water-supply obtainable from Kennery Valley and by means of a small dam and tunnel from the Yevor Valley. The resolution found a seconder in Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas, but was warmly opposed by Dr. Blaney, who condemned it as an attempt by a side-wind to prevent the Corporation carrying out their resolution directing provision to be made for an additional and permanent supply from a high-level source at full pressure. As an amendment, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee proposed the appointment of a committee on the subject. It was eventually decided by 17 to 7, on the motion of Sir Frank Souter, to adjourn the debate, the Commissioner being absent on Municipal business and there being but a "skeleton" meeting.

SIR WILLIAM HEWETT, who arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday, landed yesterday at the Apollo-bunder, when he received a Vice-Admiral's salute of fifteen guns. A company of the 28th N. I. furnished a guard of honour.

COLONEL OLCOTT, the founder of the Theosophist Society, arrived in Bombay from Europe yesterday.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP SERAPIS will sail for England *viâ* the Cape on the 14th instant, instead of the 11th instant as previously notified.

THE Commission appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the recent *émeute* at Hyderabad did not sit on Thursday and Friday. Mr. Inverarity, whose services have been retained on behalf of Sultan Nawaz Jung, has arrived at Hyderabad, and it is said that the question as to the accused's right to be represented by counsel will again be raised.

THE death of the Nawab of Loharu is reported. He died at Delhi on the 31st October.

THE land revenue of the Assam Province for last year exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 23,737.

AMONG other ills which have befallen Simla this season has been a cheese famine. The provision dealers in that station have exhausted their stock of cheese for some time. One paper places the responsibility of the famine on the shoulders of the Afghan Boundary Commission. Colonel Ridgeway and his friends have taken away with them all the cheese in Simla!

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON has returned to Calcutta from a tour through the districts of Bengal recently threatened with famine. In many places he found the crops very scanty, but there is no present danger of actual famine, though in certain parts great distress would inevitably have been felt but for the prompt action of the Bengal Government.

THERE has been a good deal of mismanagement in connection with the recent Exhibition at Calcutta, and in many respects it offers an example which the promoters of the Bombay Exhibition would do well to avoid rather than follow. It appears that very few of the successful exhibitors received certificates of awards without applying personally for them. There is reason to believe that several of the Australian exhibitors had to leave without obtaining their certificates, which were subsequently procured and forwarded to them by friends and agents. The *Englishman* understands that the issue of the medals has now been commenced, and in reference to the bronze medals, one of which he has seen, he says:—

We have no fault to find with the execution of this specimen of the metallurgist's art, the monetary value of which may perhaps be estimated at about three rupees, including the workmanship. But what we do most seriously object to is that Smith, Jones, or Robinson might as well, so far as the medal itself discloses, have been the successful exhibitor as the gentleman to whom it was awarded. We have already given a description of the medal, which there is no occasion now to repeat; but on the reverse side, within the surrounding border, have been simply engraved the words "awarded to," the rest of the space being left blank, to be filled up apparently at the option of the recipient. Now, it must be at once perceived that such a medal is, literally and truly, no actual award at all, for, as we have said, the filling up of the name of the person to whom it was awarded is left optional with the recipient. We believe that the higher class of awards, consisting of the gold and silver medals, have not yet been issued to any one, and therefore are not in a position to say whether these are likely to be issued in what in a printing office would be described as "a blank form." But at any rate it is to be hoped that the Government will see the inconsistency, to say nothing of the impropriety, of issuing a medal as a reward for a certain thing exhibited, and leaving a blank on the medal itself for the name of the exhibitor who had deserved it.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S Government have decided upon developing an Agricultural Department. They are of opinion that it will be highly desirable to appoint to each district an agricultural inspector on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem. For this office a person duly qualified by a course of instruction in scientific agriculture, chemistry, botany, and surveying will alone be appointed. Agricultural inspectors will be under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, and will be available for inspection of, and report upon, agricultural operations throughout the district, for the diffusion of knowledge of improved methods of agriculture by means of experimental farms and practical instruction in various parts of the district, and the establishment and supervision of Government plantations in suitable localities. It is the intention of Government that the agricultural inspectors should also be so employed by the Deputy Commissioners as to qualify them for employment hereafter on the executive duties of a deputy amildar. Four inspectors have been appointed.

MR. PHEROZESHA R. BATTLIWALLA, whose name is well known in connection with the effort to popularize native music, has just published a collection of songs which we have no doubt will be highly appreciated by lovers of music as it is understood in India. The collection consists of 50 Vraj, 50 Gujerati, and 50 Hindustani songs. These songs embrace subjects the most varied, from praises of the Divine Master and his moral laws to the veriest love ditties, to which subjects native music especially lends itself. At the beginning of each song is mentioned the air and the measure to which it is to be sung. The whole is very well printed at the *Jam-i-Jamshed* Press.

REUTER, like the Central News Agency, is sometimes given to "expansion," with equally unfortunate results. A telegram from London, dated the 18th ult., announced the death of "Mr. Timothy Sullivan (Home Ruler), member for Westmeath." We are glad to find from the newspapers received by yesterday's mail that Mr. T. D. Sullivan is still in the land of the living, though we are sorry to read of the death of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, formerly member for Meath. The news contained in Reuter's telegrams is usually so meagre that it should not at any rate be wanting in reliability.

Truth announces that the head-waiters of some of the principal restaurants have received the following somewhat curious circular:—

Major-General Frederic Brine (Members' Mansions, Westminster) will feel extremely obliged if, in future, respectable, well-conducted men will communicate with him when they see the Police or Chuckers-out unnecessarily interfering with the people or brutally ill-treating them, especially at such places as the Royal Aquarium, Promenade Concerts, Criterion, Gaiety, Globe, and Westminster Palace Hotel Restaurants. General Brine's sole object in issuing this request is to try and cause the Police, &c., to be considered protectors of the poor and helpless, instead of oppressors.

REFERRING to the banquet given to Lord Dufferin in Belfast, *Truth* says:—"As an after-dinner speaker Lord Dufferin is second to none. Few of his countrymen have kissed their native 'Blarney-stone' to more advantage. The feat of the evening, however, was the proposing of and replying to the toast of 'Prosperity to Ireland' coupled with the name of the Lord-Lieutenant. It requires no exceptionally vivid imagination to picture, amidst the war of conflicting opinions in Ireland, the delicate nature of the task, and its strong demand on personal tact."

THE *St. James's Gazette* alludes as follows to the appointment of Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, as private secretary to Lord Dufferin:—"As a practical comment on the good words used by Lord Dufferin in speaking of Russia in its relations to India, take the appointment of Mr. Mackenzie Wallace as private secretary to the new Viceroy. To be sure, Lord Dufferin made Mr. Wallace's acquaintance in Russia, and discovered that he was a person admirably fitted for the work ordinarily to be done in Calcutta. But we fancy that Lord Dufferin has met many Englishmen abroad who might be trusted to write pleasant refusals and be a gracious buffer between a Governor-General and the official throng. What is peculiar to Mr. Wallace is, we imagine, this: that he has a perfect acquaintance with the Russian language, knows the country and the officials thoroughly: is a man, in fact, thoroughly qualified by instinct and information to keep watch."

THE *World* says:—"Lord Dufferin is to be congratulated as well on his courage as on his perspicacity in having appointed Mr. Mackenzie Wallace to the responsible and important position of his private secretary. It should be understood that the office is one of much greater significance than its name would seem to imply. The private secretary of an Indian Viceroy is his chief's *alter ego* in great as well as in small matters; he is the power behind the throne. If he is a strong man and a wise man, he has immense influence for good; if feeble and foolish, he can do an immensity of harm. Few people out of India know to what degree the success of Lord Mayo's *régime* was due to Owen Burne. Evelyn Baring, as Lord Northbrook's private secretary, was the Moltke of the famine campaign in Tirhoot. Poor Colley's skilful scheme of campaign for the Afghan war was of much benefit to the Viceroy whom he served so loyally."

ON Oct. 21 a marriage took place at Little Portland-street Chapel, Langham-place, between Syed Ameer Ali, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Member of the Legislative Council of India, and Isabelle, second daughter of Mr. H. Kohnstamm, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square. The bride was given away by her father, at whose house the breakfast was given. Among the guests were Lord Stanley of Alderley, Sir Ashley Eden, Mr. and Mrs. Pitt Kennedy, and Mr. Gasper Gregory, of the Calcutta Bar. The bride and bride-groom started in the afternoon for Devonshire prior to their early departure for India.

SIR JAMES CAIRD'S "India, the Land, and the People," has reached a third edition.

THE publication is announced of "The Poison Tree: a tale of Hindoo Life in Bengal," by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

BEFORE the meeting of the House of Commons on Oct. 24 the Speaker gave directions that Mr. Bradlaugh should be reinstated in all the privileges enjoyed by a duly elected member not sworn in. The junior member for Northampton was accordingly permitted to enter the House at pleasure, though not crossing the bar. It was observed that many Ministerial members congratulated Mr. Bradlaugh warmly on his return to the Chamber. Amongst them was Mr. Herbert Gladstone.

THE O'Brien Dublin Scandals Fund having reached £5,000, is to be closed to enable the Irish people to devote their money to the national subscription for the family of the late Mr. A. M. Sullivan.

THE following private despatch has been received in Paris from Madagascar, dated Oct. 11:—"Admiral Miot has entered into negotiations with several Malagasy chiefs who appear disposed to assist us. Three hundred Hovas attacked the post of Mondinadison, situated on the Bay of Passandava, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The volunteer battalion from Réunion, composed of 400 men, is now ready to co-operate with the troops."

A TUNNEL, measuring about 5,000 feet long, and constructed at least nine centuries before the Christian era, has just been discovered by the governor of the island of Samos. Herodotus mentions this tunnel, which served for providing the old seaport with drinking-water. It is completely preserved, and contains water-tubes of about 25 centimetres in diameter, each one provided with a lateral aperture for cleansing purposes. The tunnel is not quite straight.

A TERRIBLE political tragedy is reported from La Crosse, Wisconsin. Francis Burton, president of a Republican club, while arranging a torchlight procession was suddenly shot and killed by a dissolute character named Mitchell, who was arrested and placed in the gaol. The crime caused much excitement, and the procession moved *en masse* to the gaol demanding Mitchell's body. The sheriff stoutly defended the place; but the mob battered down the doors, effected an entrance, captured Mitchell, and hanged him to a tree in the court-house yard.

THE *Morning Post* says that even at the India Office in Whitehall a feeling of alarm is at length beginning to be entertained at the rapid and uninterrupted advance made by Russia towards India. Merv has shared the fate of Khiva, Sarakhs has received a Russian garrison, and any day may bring the tidings that Herat has been absorbed, and that Kandahar is threatened. That Russia is already at the gates of India is a fact which has passed out of the region of controversy, and is a fact with which Lord Dufferin knows perfectly well that he is about being brought face to face.

A WEALTHY American—a Mr. Burdell, of New York—has chosen a rather singular mode of passing his life. He has taken a Pullman car on the express train between New York and Chicago for a permanency; and in it he lives, whirled along night and day at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Mr. Burdell considers the sensation a most exhilarating one, and feels perfectly happy. He found the monotony of life in an hotel unbearable, he says, as he is of rather a "restless" disposition. He has an income of £16,000 a year, and is therefore perfectly well able to pay the £7 a day which the use of the car costs him. After all, it is a less expensive amusement than driving a mail-coach, the pastime to which men of a restless disposition some time resort in England.

A LETTER from Constantinople, published in the *Politische Correspondenz*, states that "though the reports addressed to the Foreign Embassies here from their respective Consuls at Jeddah speak of certain disturbances in the Yemen, they do not attribute any importance to them, as they are nothing more than what has invariably been occurring there. It is necessary, therefore, to be very sceptical as to the existence of an insurrection for the purpose of restoring the Arab Caliphate in this region, especially as one report speaks of half a million Arabs being in arms. At the same time, it is worthy of remark that Izzet Pasha, who commands the 7th Army Corps, which has its head-quarters at Sana, informed the Minister of War three weeks ago that the Turkish troops had dislodged the insurgents from the Keiheban mountains and described several other engagements in which his troops had got the upper hand. This shows that, if the insurrection is not at present serious, the events in this province, which is almost impossible of access to Europeans, should be carefully watched."

HER MAJESTY has signified her approval of the following Ministerial changes: The Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, M.P., on being raised to the Peerage, retires from the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, to which the Right Hon. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., is appointed, with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Trevelyan is succeeded in the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P. It was rumoured that Mr. Dodson was to become Lord Lewes of Conyborough, in the county of Sussex. Mr. Trevelyan, exchanging one office under the Crown for another, does not vacate his seat in the House of Commons. The Secretaryship of the Admiralty not being technically an office under the Crown, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman is now formally appointed for the first time a Minister of the Crown, and will have to present himself for re-election at Stirling. There was, however, but little prospect of opposition to him. The Ministerial changes have attracted much attention in Dublin, and the change in the Irish Secretaryship is keenly discussed at the different clubs and political centres. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the opinion that Earl Spencer will not resign his position as Lord Lieutenant does not find many supporters in the Irish capital, and the forecast made a few days back, that the Lord Lieutenant would quit his post along with Mr. Trevelyan, is still confidently believed in.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN is "going it," and no mistake. "His latest appearance at Denbigh," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "in the novel character of the aggrieved and injured descendant of the Puritan ministers ejected by the Act of Uniformity who vows vengeance upon the privileged assembly which has oppressed the Dissenters, was one of the most startling developments yet witnessed in our political melodrama. If the House of Lords does not tremble, there is evidently no hope for that obdurate assembly. If, like Pharaoh of old, it hardens its heart and stiffens its neck and refuses to take warning; what else awaits it but the doom which overtook the oppressor who enslaved the descendants of Joseph and his brethren? The whole passage is so striking and so novel that we cannot forbear quoting it in full:—

I have no spite against the House of Lords; but as a Dissenter (loud and prolonged cheering)—as a Dissenter—(renewed cheering)—I have an account to settle with them, and I promise you I will not forget the reckoning. (Loud cheers.) I boast a descent of which I am as proud as any Peer can may be of the title which he owes to the smiles of a king or to the favour of a king's mistress, for I can claim descent from one of the 2,000 ejected ministers who, in the time of the Stuarts, left home and work and profit rather than accept the State-made creed which it was sought to force upon them, and for that reason, if for no other, I share your hopes and your aspirations, and I resent the insults, the injuries, and the injustice from which you have suffered so long at the hands of a privileged assembly. (Cheers.) But the cup is nearly full. (Renewed cheers.) The career of high-handed wrong is coming to an end. (Prolonged cheers.) The House of Lords have alienated Ireland, they have oppressed the Dissenters, and they now oppose the enfranchisement of the people. We have been too long a peer-ridden nation (loud cheers), and I hope you will say to them that if they will not bow to the mandate of the people they shall lose for ever the authority which they have so long abused. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

MILITARY NEWS.

THE depôt of the 23rd Bengal Pioneers has been formed at Mean Meer, with Lieutenant W. Burne in command.

THE Government of India have decided to withdraw the five companies of the Bengal Sappers and Miners from the Quetta District, on the return to Cantonments of the troops composing the Zhob Valley Expedition.

THE 20th (D. C. O.) Punjab Infantry, on the march since the 15th October, from Jullundur to Allahabad, is expected to reach Aligurh about the 13th instant.

Two companies of the 28th Punjab Native Infantry have relieved the 20th Bengal Native Infantry at Phillour and Ludhiana.

GENERAL PRENDERGAST, V.C., C.B., has returned to Hyderabad to take command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

THE returns of the effective strength of the British Army for the last twenty years (prepared by order of His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief) show that the lowest total during that period was reached last year, when it stood at 131,227, as against 216,791 on January 1, 1864, or a decrease of 35,564.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 10.—The barometer has risen generally during the past day; but at Ludiana and Simla, over the Meerut division, in Assam, and in North and East Bengal a slight decrease has occurred. The change in either direction is, however, slight, so that the relative distribution is unaltered. Light airs and calms continue in the Punjab, north-westerly and westerly winds in most parts of the N.-W. P., northerly winds in Bengal, and north-east to east winds elsewhere. The weather is exceedingly fine over North-western India, the clear skies extending as far east as Benares and southward as far as Bombay and Nagpore. Elsewhere there is more or less cloud, and in the south rain falls steadily. Madras has had twenty-five inches this month, the average being only five. Rain to-day:—Madras, 2½ inches; Masulipatam, Coimbatore, and Bangalore, ½ inch. Previously, unimportant.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF A DANCING GIRL.

ON Sunday night a young Mahomedan woman, named Fazle Weesa, living with her family at Bhendy Bazaar-road, was taken by the police to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from an irritant poison supposed to have been administered by a company of Mahomedan fakirs, Peeroo Duttoo, Shaik Ahmed, and two others. The woman was a dancing girl. It appears that jealousy had sprung up amongst her visitors, and that one of them employed the fakirs to poison her. On the woman being admitted into hospital, her case was pronounced to be of a serious nature, and the four men, who are believed to have administered the poison in sweetmeat, were arrested. The woman died the same night at the hospital. The Coroner, Dr. Blaney, opened an inquest late yesterday evening at the hospital on the body, when the evidence of Rumjan Roodoo, one of the brothers of the deceased, who had also partaken of some of the sweetmeat that deceased had eaten, was recorded. The inquest was then adjourned to Saturday, the 29th inst.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

THE Commission met again at the Secretariat yesterday, when there were present:—Mr. W. B. Mulock, C. S., president; Messrs. G. Cotton, Muncherjee N. Banajee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and James Jones.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Cotton, that the president be requested to ask the Medical Committee to kindly add to the report any suggestion that they may consider will be of use to the Commission in framing their report, especially in the direction of Mr. Meade-King's several proposals.

Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Serval said he visited a few of the smaller factories during his tenure of office as Inspector of Factories. Witness had no experience up-country; and his experience was confined to the smaller factories in Bombay for a year. There was no sufficient sanitary provision made; and the well-being of the operatives was neglected, the machinery was not properly fenced, and there was danger of the men being kept to work for more than twelve hours; and witness therefore thought that special legislation was necessary. Witness gave his evidence from what he had heard upon inquiries he had made. The witnesses that he (Mr. Serval) sent up before the Commission were expected to give the evidence he was going to give that day; but they did not. They were not the only source of the information that he collected. Sometimes wool factories did not work for months; but when there was a pressure of business they sometimes worked continuously for a month.

Mr. Cotton.—What is the longest time you were ever in a factory on any one occasion?

Witness.—About a quarter of an hour. In upper-storyed buildings, where wool-cleaning is carried on, the provision made for escape in case of fire is not sufficient. Accidents of a fatal character often occur in the small factories.

This closed the evidence regarding the working of the small factories. Evidence was next called regarding the proposed extension of the Steam-Boiler Inspection Act, V. of 1873, to steam-boilers of which the prime movers are of 10 or under 10 horse-power nominal.

Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, manager of the Petit and other mills, said the Bombay mills were regularly inspected. He considered it advisable, for the protection of life and property, to extend the provisions of the Boiler Act to boilers of which the prime movers are of 10 or under 10 horse-power nominal. In witness's opinion, it would be advantageous to the proprietors of the small factories to be subject to the provisions of the Act. Witness considered the Government system of inspection better than the system in vogue in Lancashire, on co-operative insurance, because in Lancashire it was optional to mill-owners to insure, while in Bombay it was compulsory for all mill-owners having engines beyond a certain horse-power to insure their property. Insurance was certainly essential for the protection of life and property.

The president.—I suppose it takes a very great responsibility off your shoulders to have Government inspection?

Witness answered in the affirmative.

The president.—There are a number of smaller boilers in Duncan-road, and if one of them was to burst, do you think there would be serious loss of life through the wreckage?—Certainly.

Mr. Jones.—I should not think any of the boilers in Duncan-road would bring down any houses. The boiler would no doubt bring down the house in which it was, and part of it would probably go through other houses.

Mr. Wadia said if any change was to be made at present, he would remove all legislation in regard to prime movers, because accidents owing to them were not likely to be attended with loss of life.

Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Wadia said he had worked his own factories both as manager and engineer, though he did not hold a certificate as engineer. He considered it necessary to extend the provision of the Boiler Act to boilers of which the prime movers were of 10 or under 10 horse-power, because the sub-boilers were defective and were under the charge of unqualified men. These men were being employed to work the engines would cause much danger to life and property. He had sold a number of rejected boilers to small factories. These boilers are patched up by the purchasers and used, though they are not safe to use.

At this stage the Commission adjourned.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Government have issued the following Resolution with reference to the measures to be taken to explain to the rural population the manner of constituting local boards under Bombay Act I. of 1884, and the Rules passed for regulating elections:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th November, 1884.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

It has been represented to Government that adequate exertions are not being made in the districts to explain to the rural population the manner of constituting local boards under Bombay Act I. of 1884 and the rules dated September 23rd, 1884, for regulating elections. His Excellency in Council desires the immediate attention of all district officers to this duty, because as the performance of it is thorough or perfunctory will the representation of the rural constituencies by the local boards be real or a sham.

2. The Assistant and Deputy Collectors have now returned to their respective charges, and the time for the elections is in several districts approaching. His Excellency requests that the Collectors Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Mamlatdars will forthwith in person and by the agency of all the officials under their control promote a thorough and intelligent knowledge of the meaning and object of the elections. The co-operation of any associations or private persons who are willing to assist should on no account be rejected.

3. Orders have been issued to the Central Press to provide at once a large number of copies in the vernaculars of the rules published in the *Government Gazette* as Notification No. 7575 of September 23rd, 1884, containing the revised rules under Section 69 (b) of the Local Boards Act. These will be supplied to the Collectors, who should make application direct for any larger supply which they may require.

4. Orders should be issued that the village officers shall before the elections in every village included in a group for election purposes read out to the voters assembled for the purpose the rules in the vernacular, and fix up a copy of the rules in the chávdi or other public place.

5. The Mamletdars should in the same way assemble the voters in groups as far as possible and lose no opportunity of explaining the purport of both the Act and the Rules to all who are interested in the elections.

6. Care should be taken that the vernacular translations of the Act and Rules are so worded as to convey the correct meaning to the people, and any explanations which seem necessary should be supplied.

7. The Deputy Inspectors in the Educational Department have already been instructed to co-operate in interpreting the Act to the people.

W. P. SYMONDS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

The following Resolution addressed to the various Commissioners has also been published:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th September, 1884.

Sir,—The question having been raised whether the servants of Government in certain Departments should be allowed to vote or to offer themselves as candidates or to canvass for votes at elections of members of Local Boards, I am directed to inform you that the Governor in Council sees no reason why a servant of Government should not vote or stand as a candidate if qualified under the law or should abstain from taking any personal interest in the elections. The only officials who should be debarred from canvassing are those who are concerned in the local elections as returning officers, or their assistants.

2. I am to add that it is of course the desire of His Excellency in Council that the exercise of the franchise by the electors should be absolutely free and subjected to no improper influence, and that His Excellency in Council will visit with his severest displeasure any official who uses coercion, intimidation or any other kind of pressure to induce an elector to give his vote for one candidate rather than for another.

3. I am to request that all Government officers in authority will be active in encouraging the electors to exercise the franchise with independence, and in preventing any corrupt use of official influence in the elections. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. P. SYMONDS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE *London Gazette* of Oct. 17 contains the following notice with reference to the affairs of the late Oriental Bank Corporation:—"In pursuance of an order made by Mr. Justice Chitty, sitting in vacation, and dated Oct. 8, 1884, whereby it was ordered that, notwithstanding the notice inserted in the *London Gazette* of July 8, 1884, requiring claims against the Corporation to be sent in to Mr. Thomas Abercrombie Welton, the official liquidator, on or before Nov. 20, 1884, the Government of Ceylon and all other holders of notes of the said Corporation in Ceylon might be at liberty to send in claims in respect of such notes on or before Feb. 17, 1885; notice is hereby given that all persons holding notes of the Oriental Bank Corporation, payable in Ceylon, are informed that the time for sending in claims in respect of such notes has been extended from Nov. 20, 1884, until Feb. 17, 1885, and that the time for adjudicating on the claims in respect of such notes has been extended from Dec. 8, 1884, until March 2, 1885, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the chambers of the said Mr. Justice Chitty, Royal Courts of Justice, London, England. N. B.—No creditor in respect of the said notes need attend at the chambers of the said Mr. Justice Chitty on March 2, 1885, unless notice has been given to him or her to attend such appointment. When the claims sent in have been allowed by the judge, due notice will be given to the creditors thereof.—Dated Oct. 10, 1884."

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Oct. 21 at the offices in Old Broad-street. Mr. J. N. Bulen presided, and stated that the meeting was only an interim one, and no resolution was taken on the half-year's accounts. The last half-year had been a favourable one for Eastern banking. Money had been scarce, and it had commanded a high rate of interest. The gross profits of the company had amounted to nearly 130,000l., and their net profits, after providing for bad and doubtful debts and with the amount brought forward, reached the sum of 74,445l. Of that sum, 40,000l. has been added to the reserve fund, they had paid a dividend of 5 per cent., and they carried forward 15,695. He thought that those figures would be satisfactory to the proprietors. There was no doubt that the position of the bank had been very much strengthened during the last twelve months, for in that period they had added 65,000l. to the reserve fund, and the amount they had now in reserve was within an appreciable distance of the sum which was required to meet the depreciation of their capital. With regard to the prospects of the current half-year, they were aware that that half-year coincided with what was called the monsoon in India, when the demand for money was less and the bank's profits were less. There had been a rather serious depreciation of all staple articles of produce in the East, and a considerable fall in the price of wheat, but, in spite of that, he believed they would be able to present a statement of accounts which would be satisfactory to the shareholders when they met them in April. He also added that the bank's holding in rupee paper had since the publication of the report been reduced by one third. A vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman and the board.

THE VATICAN, INDIA, AND PORTUGAL.

THE Rome correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed as follows on Oct. 17:—That Leo XIII. has deemed it requisite to the good administration of the affairs of his Church abroad to add another to the six Apostolic Delegates in the Roman Catholic world, and to send a kind of Vice-Pontiff to India, will probably not be looked upon in England as a matter of any very extraordinary importance. If the fact does not give Her Majesty's Government much concern, it might be supposed that it would give other Governments still less; but such is not the case.

Portugal has interfered. The Marquez de Thomar, Portuguese Ambassador to the Holy See, has been required to return to Rome before the end of the summer vacation; and a diplomatic difficulty of, it must be confessed, a somewhat archæological, though acute character, has arisen. Portugal claims spiritual jurisdiction, not only over the Indian portion of the British Empire, but over both the Indies, and even as far as China, and beyond. "*Usque ad Sinam, et ultra*," says the Pontifical Bull, by which, some three centuries and more ago, Portugal was endowed with the right of patronage of the Church in the two Indies, in part of Africa, and in China. Portugal at that time, when the title of His Most Faithful Majesty was conferred upon her King, was rich in colonial possessions. Now she owns no more in the East than Goa in India, and Macao in China; but in proportion to her loss of temporal sway, her pride in the spiritual faculty she enjoys, and her determination to hold on to it, have become greater.

It is not altogether a mere visionary honour. The Archbishop of Goa, proposed always by the King of Portugal, and named by the Pope, still enjoys the peculiar privilege, of ancient date, but originally granted as an extraordinary and temporal provision only, of exercising spiritual authority over Goans, wherever they may be. It is sufficient for ten or a dozen Goans to settle in any part of India, even at the furthest point from Goa itself for the Archbishop to exercise the right of sending priests to minister for them, and of founding churches there, acknowledging his authority and jurisdiction, and disowning when they please, that of the Vicar-Apostolic, who is the Ordinary holding authority from the Pope over that place or district.

At Calcutta, for instance, there were at the beginning of 1882, 230 Catholics, with six priests acknowledging only the Archbishop's spiritual authority. At Madras were as many as 7,000, with 20 priests; and altogether the Archdiocese of Goa includes, in this manner, 206 churches and chapels, with 255 priests, 278 schools, attended by 10,703 children, and a total Catholic population of more than 250,000 persons. This population is scattered over India, outside Portuguese territory, and owns no obedience to any one of the 27 Vicars-Apostolic resident in India, all of them bishops and exercising episcopal authority over another Catholic population of, at the end of 1881, about 1,200,000 souls, ministered to by some 1,200 priests.

Even as long ago as the days of Urban VIII., the excessive pretensions of Portugal in considering that the entire spiritual government of India had devolved upon her began to attract the attention of Rome. By the beginning of this century, what had originally been granted for the propagation of the faith was found to have become an obstacle, rather than an advantage; and Gregory XVI. reasserted the authority of the Pontiff, by founding Apostolic Vicariates, which, with those added by the present Pope, now number 27. They have, in point of fact, become bishoprics; but as a Roman Catholic hierarchy has not been established in India, they have continued to be so many missions, differing, according to that elasticity of discipline which the Roman Church permits in distant countries, as circumstances may require, and which has is exemplified by the fact that the Syrian rite has always been observed in the Roman Apostolic Vicariate of Verapoly. Finally, Leo XIII., considering that the moment had come for regulating these Vicariates, for bringing them under one disciplinary system, and for giving them uniformity and a centre of direction, has created a new Apostolic Delegate, in the person of Monsignor Agliardi, whose official residence will be at Bombay.

This, however, creates a double Roman Catholic jurisdiction—that of the Archbishop of Goa, and that of the Apostolic Delegate; and Portugal protests. In reply, the Pope, while manifesting his desire to preserve the privileges and honours of Portugal intact, and to recognize in a particular degree what may be due to the Archbishop, draws attention, in the meantime, to the somewhat hard fact that if the right of patronage has its honours and privileges, it has also its duties, the first of which is to supply the means for maintaining the churches and schools and supporting the clergy over which it claims authority. The patron who proposes a bishop must be in a position to enable him to support his dignity properly, or the right of patronage ceases.

Such is, more or less, the present phase of the difficulty between the Vatican and Portugal. But the Portuguese Press is endeavouring to raise another. It asserts that the Holy See has asked France to assume the protectorate of the missions in China, and, inasmuch as the Bull extends Portugal's *jus patronatus* over China *et ultra*, this is another offence against Portuguese rights. As regards this question, however, the facts are that by the Concordat of 1857 Portugal renounced the protectorate of the Chinese missions, excepting those at Macao; and it is untrue that the Holy See has asked France to assume it. She is thankful to France, and she is equally so to England, for any protection shown to her foreign missions; but she has no intention of ceding the right to any Power, as regards those in China. I may add, with reference to the double jurisdiction, that it has of course been in operation for some time, causing friction and inconvenience, and much disorder. The appointment of an Apostolic Delegate divides it now under two distinct heads, one of which must necessarily give way, and that has clearly been one of the main objects that Leo XIII. has had in view, for the restoration of order and uniformity.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK ON INDIA.

THE Archbishop of York presided at a meeting of the Society for spreading Christianity in Foreign parts on Oct 20. In addressing the meeting, he said that India was everybody's concern, and nobody knew anything about it. When an Indian debate came on in the House of Commons nobody was present. Parliament considered India as a subject above its knowledge or outside the sphere of its active interest. They might depend upon it that must not always be the case. He had long believed himself that India was like a mine, charged—the fuse was there, but it had not yet been lighted. But anybody might light it, and there were some people hovering about the gates of India who might some day find it to their interest to light the fuse, and then they would know something about it. They could not neglect India. Christian England was bound to see that India had opportunities of learning Christianity, and there never was a time when missions had a better prospect in India than at the present moment. That was the opinion, not of missionaries only, but of Indian statesmen like Sir Richard Temple and others.

INDIA COUNCIL ECCENTRICITY.

THE commercial circles interested in the trade with our great Eastern dependency were not a little startled last week at the action of the Council of India in allotting the weekly drafts and telegraphic transfers on the three Presidencies. For weeks past the Council have insisted on a minimum of 1*s.* 7½*d.* per rupee; and so sure were they of the success of this policy that, as we know for certain as late as Wednesday, the 8th inst., they refused to allot bills even at this minimum. Last week, however, the incredible and unforeseen happened. Tenders for bills at 1*s.* 7 7-16*d.* were accepted, with the inevitable and immediate consequence of throwing the Exchange and silver markets into sudden confusion, for no one dared even to guess what might be the future policy of a Council capable of such extraordinary vacillation. There may be a difference of opinion as to whether it is wise to adopt the system of fixing a minimum rate at all; but after having adhered to it during what we will call the slack weeks of the season, it was scarcely to be expected that the India Council would suddenly abandon it within a week or two of the very time when in all probability it would become practically effective. The action of the Council appears so unbusiness-like that City men shake their heads, and ask out of whose wise head flashes this brilliant financial light. It seems somewhat a pity that the author of such a startling and novel policy should be suffered to work anonymously, to labour mole-like underground, as it were, hiding his light under a bushel; for if the world knew but his name it would most assuredly vote him into the chair of the Conversion Professorship, now vacant in the City through the non-success of the unf

the exception of the experimental vessel the Waterwitch, it may be asserted, as in the case of the third-class ships, that none are obsolete. They are at least equal to the ships of the same date in the fleets of foreign countries.

After remarking the difficulty of estimating the strength of navies of future dates, Sir Thomas Brassey says :—A conspicuous instance is supplied in the able letter from Sir Edward Reed which appeared in the *Times* of Monday last. Sir Edward Reed, quoting from an article by Mr. Barnaby, which has been published in the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," gives the aggregate tonnage in armoured ships built and building as 437,210 tons for England, and 425,000 tons for France. On this statement it is to be remarked that, while Mr. Barnaby gives a numerical list of the English ironclads, he gives for the French only the aggregate, tonnage, and that the armoured tonnage of France is made up, as he tells us in a note, of 183,000 tons of ships with hulls built of wood, many of which have ceased to be efficient, and have accordingly treated as such in the comparisons already given. The aggregate French armoured tonnage also includes, as we are told in the same note, 155,000 tons of ships in construction. To this tonnage of armoured ships in construction, we may add for armoured gunboats 10,000 tons. I have already given the French ironclads actually effective at 194,000 tons. Adding the ships building, the total is rased to 328,000 tons. This total falls, as is obvious, far short of the 425,000 tons given by Mr. Barnaby in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." The difference is to be accounted for by the inclusion in Mr. Barnaby's list of a large tonnage of wood built ironclads, which are no longer efficient. Let us now turn to the figures given by Mr. Barnaby for the English navy. I have given the total tonnage of effective British ships at 329,520. Mr. Barnaby credits us with 437,210 tons. The difference may be explained by adding to the 429,000 tons representing ships for sea at the date of my address at Portsmouth the Ajax, the Agamemnon, and Conqueror, making up a total of 23,200 tons, and the Polyphumus, 26,000, reckoned by Mr. Barnaby as an iron clad, but which I had not reckoned in that category. We have further to add the following ships building :—The Anson, Collingwood, Colossus, Edinboro, Imperieuse, Warspite Hero, or a total of eleven ships and 97,670 tons. The addition of the Polyphenus, the ships lately completed, and those building, brings up the total of British effective ironclads to 453,150 tons, or 15,960 tons in excess of Mr. Barnaby. The total of completed ships includes, however, 9,580 tons, representing the Abyssinia, Cerberus, and Magdala, which, though available in the general scheme of Imperial defence, were not included by Mr. Barnaby as being strictly colonial vessels. The tonnage of ships building includes also Hero, 6,200 tons, not laid down at the date of Mr. Barnaby's paper. This brings us to gether. We may now, therefore, return to the figures originally given, representing the completed ships of France and England for 1884 and 1886, and we may ask ourselves whether the superiority which they show is adequate. The answer to this question depends upon the appreciation which may be formed of the probability of any given combination of Powers against us. This is a subject outside the narrow range of the present statement; and the public will not look for guidance to specialists in naval technicalities. It is certain that we have at present and in the near future a considerable advantage in ironclads over our most formidable rival. If we suppose a combination with Italy, the fleets of France would be reinforced with two first class ships, the Duillo and the Dandolo, already for some time in commission, and with two still more formidable ships, the Italia and Lepanto, which may be ready within a measurable period. If we add these four ships to the tonnage aready given of first-class vessels in the French navy, it is clear that we are equal to such a combination, while our advantage in ships of the older type would fully cover any similar force which might be combined against us under the flag of Italy. This combination has been considered as an hypothesis. To practical political event can appear less probable. The combination of Germany with France in a war against England cannot be considered in a serious light. If we take another hypothesis, that of a combination of Russia with France, we should perhaps have less to fear than in a case of France and Italy combined. We have limited ourselves thus far to a comparison of armoured tonnage, and the result undoubtedly points to the necessity of maintaining our armoured building at least at the average produce under the present Board. But comparison limited to ironclads is obviously most imperfect. It leaves completely out of view whole classes of vessels which the changes in naval warfare tend to render more and more indispensable as auxiliaries to the battle ships. At Portsmouth I urged the importance of pushing forward the construction of torpedo vessels of various classes. A considerable number were necessary for the defence of our dockyards, our naval ports, and our coaling stations. Torpedo vessels are also required of a larger type to act in combination with our sea-going squadrons. The protection of commerce would throw an enormous responsibility on the navy in time of war. But no amount of construction which the country would approve in time of peace would prevent the transfer on the outbreak of a war of a large portion of our trade to a neutral flag, under the protection of which, assuming as I do that a regular blockade of our coasts is out of the question our supplies of food would be brought to us in a class of vessels of high speed, and armed and protected in a manner sufficient to enable them to give a good account of any probable enemy. It is admitted on all hands that the present administration have made a great advance in the rate of construction. We found the navy in a position of considerable inferiority to the French in fast unarmoured vessels. We have brought it to a position of superiority. Should the construction of vessels of this class be proceeded with at the average of the last four years we shall gradually acquire a decided advantage. It is further to be observed that the mercantile marine is capable, under wise administration and with judicious help and encouragement, of doing much for its own defence against the improvised cruisers of foreign Powers. Considerable progress has been made by the present and former administrations in this direction. We have a large fleet on the Admiralty list, of great speed and with subdivided but watertight compartments. Modern armaments should be provided for a considerable number of these vessels, and this is one of our pressing necessities. The protecion of our coaling stations is another matter of urgency, and the correspondence which has lately been made public will show that the Government are alive to the requirements of the empire, and have made proper arrangements for the commencement of the work. Having made these explanations showing what is our exact position as a naval Power in regard to the material of war, and having shown in what direction and in what classes of naval vessels an increase is most desirable. I cannot enter into any discussion as to the sufficiency of our present estimates in the future, I can only say that hitherto, while anxious as every adminstrator ought to do more for the naval service, that we have kept the country in a foremost place. Complaints are rife now of our neglect of the navy. The press and a large section of the public is clamorous for additions to the Navy Estimates. In the meanwhile the economists are silent. If we hear them at all, we hear murmurs, such as those to which Sir Stafford Northcote gave expression at Liverpool, of the general growth of the expenditure under the present Government. If a large addition were made to the naval votes, and taxation were increased for the purpose, the economists would be loud in their complaints, while the advocates for spending money on the navy, especially if their political conections were with the Opposition, would do little to help the Government in resisting the criticisms to which they would be subjected. The facts of the case have now been laid before the public by many competent authorities, and it is for the Cabinet, and still more for that public opinion, to which even Cabinest must bow, to determine the measure of the naval expenditure of the future. Having been for many years one of a small band of members of the House of Commons who have taken an interest in naval affairs, I cannot but observe with satisfaction the revival of the public concern in the condition of the navy. The present Board have done much to increase its efficiency, and I am satisfied that if an increase of building is desired it cannot be met by reductions of the personnel or of the force on our foreign stations. In so far as I may venture to tender advice to my fellow-countrymen I would deprecate panic, for there is nothing to justify it, and sensational additions to the estimates, which would probably be followed by corresponding increases on the part of other administrations, thus burdening our taxpayers without securing any relative advantages ourselves. The defence of the coaling stations and the mercantile ports has been provided, and I ask for the confidence of the country in the resolve of the Government to make adequate provision for the efficiency of the navy.

SIR EDWARD REED.

Sir Edward J. Reed has addressed a long letter to the *Times* on the condition of the navy. Coming to the question of our existing ironclad navy and its relative strength, Sir Edward says it will be advantageous to set aside all those refinements—of tons built last year, estimated advance of ships building, state of repair, condition of boilers, and so forth—over which politicians are prone to wrangle and view the question in its simplest aspect.

It has been said by a high authority at the Admiralty, Mr. Barnaby, the Director of Naval Construction, that "the fairest available approximate measure of the power of ships is their displacement or total weight," on the ground that "it always represents power of some kind," and for the purposes of a general comparison this proposition may well be accepted. Now, in the last issued volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" there is an article on the navy by the high Admiralty authority just quoted, and in that article are given the following figures. First we have a list of the armoured ships of this country, giving all the "'so-called' efficient" ironclads, setting out their respective displacements tonnages, and horse-powers, and including all ships building and likewise all such weak and old gunboats as the Viper, Vixen, Waterwitch, Scorpion, and Wivern. I have added up the displacements, and find the aggregate amount of British ironclads to represent 437,210 tons. A few pages further on Mr. Barnaby gives the following table of the displacement tonnages of the armoured ships of foreign navies, in which also he has included all kinds of ironclads :—

	Tons.		Tons.
France	425,000	Brazil	29,000
Italy	127,000	Denmark	27,000
Russia	105,000	Sweden & Norway	16,600
Germany	104,000	China	14,800
United States	73,000	Japan	10,200
Turkey	67,000	Chili	9,000
Austria	60,480	Argentine Republic	7,300
Spain	34,000	Greece	4,100
Holland	35,000	Portugal	2,500

It will be seen from these figures, without going beneath the surface, and presuming all unfinished ships to be completed, that, as regards ironclads, France falls short of us by only about one first-class ship, or a couple of second-class.

In order to put ourselves on a level with France and one other Power in combination, we should require—were that Power Italy—to build the equivalent of ten ships of the largest class of ironclads; or eight such ships were the second Power Germany of Russia. As against a combination of three such European Powers as France, Italy, and Russia, we should of course require to build ships equivalent to both the ten and the eight, say eighteen ironclads of 11,000 tons each. These figures are so authoritative, so clear, and so significant that they seem to me to need no comment. They afford ample ground for all the public anxiety that is felt.

As our demands for ironclads in distant seas are so much greater than those of France, it must follow that for European purposes we are practically the weaker Power of the two in so far as armoured ships are concerned. No shifting about of the figures can greatly alter these fundamental facts. Without panic and without extravagance it has become necessary to add largely and quickly to our ironclad fleet, unless the country is content, and the Government is content, to say that even the hope of naval supremacy in Europe had passed away.

Dealing next with the proposals for the building of a large additional number of not only unarmoured by extremely fragile vessels, with the idea of protecting our mercantile fleets, Sir Edward says :—

Now, if the reverse operation were what was advocated, and if one of our great naval objects were to pursue and destroy the mercantile vessels of other nations I could in some degree understand the meaning of the outcry. But when the object is to defend our own trade from the attacks of armed vessels I am at a loss to understand the wisdom of expending money upon such extremely fragile craft, themselves utterly incapable, as I regard them, of offering any resistance worthy of the name to any gun afloat worthy of being called a gun. It is always distasteful to me to discuss the subject, because any sense or intelligence which I may possess, and any knowledge of the subject that I may have acquired, are so completely at issue with the astounding pretensions put forward on behalf of thin unarmoured ships that were I to contend for my views of the matter I should bring upon myself endless distress trouble . . . There may be services—indeed, I know perfectly well that there are services—which our navy and other navies have to perform, in which the presence of guns and the power of travelling fast are not only the most important but the only important points ; and in this fact is to be found the justification for the many unarmoured vessels which we employ in the Royal Navy. But when a ship is built for overtaking other armed vessels at sea, and fighting actions if necessary, the men who take the responsibility of depriving her of a thoroughly efficient shell-proof covering for her boilers and magazines deserve—well, to be sent to sea in her, and to share the defeat and destruction which they are so ready to inflict upon others.

While commending the arrangements that have been made for rendering mercantile vessels available in war time, Sir Edward cannot satisfy his sense of what is right and necessary without saying further that the country ought not to depend only upon unarmoured cruisers for the defence of its mercantile marine. Fortunately, the Admiralty are of this opinion too ; hence the Impirisus and Warspits. But powerful and fast as these two ships are to be, they are not fast enough for all purposes ; and I maintain that there is no reason whatever for not building at least three or four ships armoured and armed fully as efficiently as they, but having a speed of twenty knots an hour. Such ships would be well within the tonnage of some of our existing ironclads ; and what power, what security, what mastery of the seas, what national pride and honour would they not confer upon us ? In our whole existing ironclad fleet we now have but one finished ship of fifteen knots, and only two of sisteen knots under construction. Why is this ? Why have we no armoured ships of eighteen, nineteen, or twenty knots ? The reason most certainly is not that they would be any larger, or much more costly, or more difficulty to build them some others ; but even if they were that would not justify their omission from our service. I have asked the question, but I cannot answer it. What I feel sure of is that with less than half a dozen or 20 knot armour-clads, each with large coal supply, we might sweep the seas of everything that can at present small our commerce ; and I am perfectly satisfied that no other form of main defence for our mercantile marine would in the end be one-half as effective or one-half as economical.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing under date Oct. 18, says :—This morning, at about a quarter-past one, after an illness of little more than a week, the Duke of Brunswick breathed his last at his Chateau of Sibyllenort, near Breslau, in the province of Silesia, in his 79th year, and with him, it is to be feared, expires the ancient and famous German line of the Guelphs—a line in the history of which Englishmen have reason to be especially interested ; for deriving its origin on the female side from Richard Cœur de Lion, it also gave them their present dynasty ; and the annals of their Court, no less than of their Army, are rich in references to members of the Brunswick family.

When so many of his ancestors have died on the field of battle, it seems a little inglorious, perhaps, that the last of their race should have quietly passed away on his bed. But Duke William of Brunswick does not appear to have inherited much of the soldierly ambition or ability of his predecessors. Though he has lived through an eventful period, his own life has been comparatively uneventful. But he enjoyed the distinction which comes to some with mere age ; and when, therefore, three years ago, his semi-centenary of rule was celebrated with much pomp and circumstance at Brunswick, one was almost tempted to believe that he had played a much greater part in his time than was really the case.

It was evidence of the feelings still prevailing between the Courts of London and Brunswick that the festivities in honour of the Duke's Sovereign jubilee in the spring of 1881 were attended both by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, the late Lord Ampthill, and also by the Duke of Cambridge. But the Duke of Brunswick himself, though he spent part of his infancy and boyhood in England, would never return to it in his mature age, and to those acquainted with his secret history it was well known that he never fairly recovered from his disappointment at not being honoured with that place close of the English throne which was reserved for a scion of the Saxe-Coburg line. The deceased Duke was in many respects an eccentric man, and the hope he cherished, above referred to, was not the least of his eccentricities.

In any case, much to the regret of his loyal subjects, he never would marry ; and thus it came about that mention of his Court was anything but synonymous with Puritanic austerity.

A story is told of a desire on the part of the Brunswickers to see their late ruler marry, taking at last the form of a petition to this effect, which was presented to the Duke by three reputable citizens. The Duke received the deputation very graciously, and said that he would soon give them an answer. Barely an hour, therefore, hade lapsed before large posters were stuck all over the town announcing that on the same evening the company at the Ducal Theatre would, by special command, perform Topper's comedy *Ich Bleibe Ledig* (I shall remain single). And thus the citizens promptly received the promised answer to their petition.

He was a devoted patron of the histrionic art, and his charming chateau of Sibyllenort was fitted up with a dainty little bijou theatre, in which his favourite artistes were frequently invited to perform, and with all the other luxuries of veritable Castle of Indolence. The princely property of Oels descended to the Duke, if I mistake not, from his ancestor Ferdinand, who received it from Frederick the Great for his brilliant services in the Seven Years' War ; but whatever the fate of the Duchy of Brunswick, its appendage Oels, at least, will in all probability now revert to the Crown of Prussia.

As he was only the second son of the Duke who fell at Quatre Bras, his elder brother, Charles, ascended the throne ; which onlyfell to William in 1830 after a wave of revolution had swept away the Ruler who showed so little understanding of the political demands and necessities of the time. Laying to heart the lesson thus taught him, Duke William mounted the Throne with the firm determination to be a liberal and constitutional Sovereign, and in that determination he never wavered. His people got from him all they wanted in the field of constitutional, municipal, and legal reform ; and with an easy, generous prince of this kind, who thought it equitable that his subjects should have as much liberty as they wanted provided he were not restricted in his own pleasures, Brunswick soon became the German head-centre of an obnoxious democracy. So much was this the case, indeed, that in the year 1855 Herr von Bismarck, then Prussian representative in the old Diet at Frankfort, drew the attention of his Government to the scandalous licence of the Press in Brunswick, "which teems with such violent attacks against the German Sovereigns and their Governments that I cannot recollect anything of the kind in the first half of the year 1848." And again :—

"Yesterday on the subject coming up in the Diet, it was admitted on all sides that of all German States the Democracy of 1848 has still freest play in the Duchy of Brunswick, and that no spontaneous remedy was to be expected from such a Government as its present one. . . . . Brunswick's attitude to us of late has certainly not been of a kind calculated to impose upon us the duty of especial consideration towards it."

As a lad, Duke William had learned all he knew military matters in the Prussian service ; but there was little love lost between the Courts of Brunswick and Berlin. And yet when the crucial crisis approached in 1866 the Duke was sufficiently pliable to the advice of sage councillors to choose the right side and declare for the North German Confederation. It is to be feared that this predilection for Prussia was politic more than personal. The Duke never came to Berlin, any more than the King of Bavaria ; and when two years ago the Imperial manœuvres were held near Breslau the owner of Oels was not there to do the honours of the neighbourhood. He had left his chateau shortly before the manœuvreres began, and he turned to it soon after their close. But, as already remarked, he was an eccentric man.

With all his curious ways and his frequent absence, on careless pleasure bent, at Oels and Vienna he enjoyed the love and devotion of his subjects more than many stay-at-home Sovereigns. In the latter years he was afflicted with a considerable amount of deafness, tending to make conversation a pain to himself and an exertion to others. He had a sarcastic wit, and many of his *bons mots* lare retailed with relish.

Probably he would have died happier had he done so in the assurance that he would be succeeded by the son and heir of his kinsman, King George of Hanover. But the dictates of wisdom and the repeated efforts of the Royal family of England have hitherto failed to induce the Duke of Cumber and to recognize the events of 1866 ; and there is, therefore, only too much prospect that the line of the German Guelphs will only be continued and ended by an exiled and uncompromising race like that of the Stuarts.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

At the St. Asaph Diocesan Conference on Wednesday, Oct. 22, a letter addressed by Mr. Glad stone to the Bishop, "in default of personal attendance," was read. Without entering on the wide of field argument respecting the disestablishment of the Church, " too vast for my available time, too polemical for one who has already more than enough of polemical matter on his hands," Mr. Gladstone asks :—

"Will it come ? Ought it to come ? Must it come ? Is it near, or is it somewhat distant or indefinitely remote ? All these are questions of interest which I could not touch with advantage unless it be at a single point—whether disestablishment would be disastrous or not. I think it clear that there is only one way in which it might come to be disgraceful. That one way parts into two. Disestablishment would be disgraceful if it were due to the neglect, indifference, or deadness of the Church. But this is a contingency happily so improbable that for present purposes it may be dismissed without discussion. It might also be disgraceful were it to arrive as a consequence of dissensions among the members of the Church. This, as it appears to me, would be an unworthy termination of a controversy which ought to be settled upon far higher grounds, and the particular 'duty of Churchmen with regard to disestablishment,' which I shall try in a few words to set forth, is the duty of taking care that dissensions from within shall not bring establishment to its end."

Mr. Gladstone then proceeds by an historical retrospect to show that "the Church of England has been all along peculiarly liable, on the one side and on the other, both to attack and to defection, and that the probable cause is to be found in the degree in which, whether for worthy or for religious reasons, it was attempted in her case to combine divergent elements within her borders." The conclusions to be draw from it are that "the great maxim, *in omnibus caritas*, which is so necessary to temper all religious controversy, ought to apply with a tenfold force to the conduct of the members of the Church of England" :—

"In respect to differences among themselves they ought, of course, in the first place to remember that their right to differ is limited by the laws of the system to which they belong, but within that limit should they not also, each of them, recollect that his antagonist has something to say ; that the Reformation and the counter-Reformation tendencies were, in the order of Providence, placed here in a closer juxtaposition than anywhere else in the Christian world ; that a course of destiny so peculiar appears to indicate on the part of the Supreme Orderer a peculier purpose, that not only no religious but no considerate or prudent man should run the risk of interfering with such a purpose ; that the great charity which is a bounden duty everywhere in these matters should here be accompanied and upheld by two ever-striving handmaidens, a great Reverence and a great Patience ; that instead of the bitterness—I might almost the savagery—which has too often characterized our inward contentions they ought, on every ground of history and reason, to be peculiarly marked by moderation, mildness, and reserve, by thinking no evil, by hoping all things, by kindly and favourable interpretations. And if the demand thus made upon the evangelical resources of human nature seem to be over large, is it not warranted, is it not eminently rational, at a time when, on the one hand, the deepest and widest questions of belief in a Saviour, in a deity, and in a moral law, are everywhere coming to issue on a scale hitherto without xample ; and when, on the other hand, this great organization within which our lot has been cast is from day to day exhibiting here and beyond the seas, not only a remarkable material extension, but a growing vigour of inward life, and an increasing abundance in every work of mercy, of enevolence, and of true civilization ?"

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Oct. 24.)

Admiralty, 22nd Oct. 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Orders in Council of the 22nd Feb, 1870, and 24th March, 1880, Capt J W East has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870, Comdr O S Cameron has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Capt.

Asst-Paymr R C Hodder has been promoted to the rank of Paymr in H M's Fleet.

Admiralty, 23rd Oct. 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Orders in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870, and 30th April, 1884, Chief Engr T Crossman has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Oct. 24.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 24th Oct, 1884.

6th Dragoon Guards, Major A. G. Fife retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

4th Hussars, The dates of promotion to the rank of Captain of the undermentioned Officers are altered as stated against their names :—

Capt. and Adjt. F. H. Blacker, 21st May, 1884.

Capt. W. P. Wilson-Todd, 16th July, 1884.

Qr-Mr., with the hon. and relative rank of Capt. W. Leetch, retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

Troop Sergt.-Major J. F. Barry, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Lieut, vice F. H. Blacker, appointed Adjt.

12th Lancers, Lieut J H Learmonth to be Capt, vice P Montagu, seconded.

Lieut W G Rennie, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut, vice J H Learmonth.

19th Hussars, Capt and Brevt Major J C Hanford-Flood to be Major, vice H W R Blackett, retired.

Line Battalions.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt, Capt F Longbourne to be Major, vice J R Gibbs, retired.

Lieut H E Irwin, Adjt, to be Capt, to complete Establishment.

Lieut H W Helyar to be Capt, vice F Longbourne.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), Lieut Graham C Herbert to be Capt, vice R L Appleyard, retired on half-pay.

The Norfolk Regiment, Paymr-Sergt Duncan Kyd Presgrave, from the 9th Lancers, to be Lieut, vice B W Morton, appointed a Probationer for the Ind S C.

The Suffolk Regt, Lieut C A C Deane to be Capt, vice W R Routh, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Reg Lieut) H A Vowell to be Capt, vice V R Rae, seconded.

The East Yorkshire Regt, Lieut F S Inglefield to be Capt, in succession to Major D Broughton appointed Adjt 3rd Batn.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt), Lieut J A Fearon, Adjt, to be Capt to complete Establishment.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieut H H Whiting to be Capt, vice G C E Rowley, promoted Major on half-pay.

The East Surrey Regt, Capt R B Burnaby to be Major, vice F F F Roupell, seconded from 15th Jan, 1884, for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

Lieut E S Gillman to be Capt, vice C A G Cumine, deceased.

Lieut H L Smith to be Capt, vice R B Burnaby.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, The appointment to a Lieutenancy of Gentleman Cadet C E Malcolm, from the Royal Military College, in the Gazette of 22nd August, 1884, is cancelled.

The Hampshire Regt, Captain George A W Forrest to be Major, vice A H Fraser, seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces. Dated 15th April, 1884.

The South Staffordshire Regt, Supernmry Major J W Smith to be Major, vice J O Sherrard, deceased.

The Dorsetshire Regt, Lieut J H Poett, Adjt, to be Capt to complete Establishment.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Lieut J R Mathews has been appointed a Probationer for the I S C.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt), Major T M Maxwell, from half-pay, to be Major, vice J H S Seagram, retired.

Lieut E A G Gosset, Adjt, to be Capt, to complete Establishment.

The Northamptonshire Regt, Major F C Turner, from half-pay, to be Major, vice R L Arathoon, retired.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt), Major J Quarry has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt), Lieut C E C B Harrison to be Capt, vice Brevet Major E A W S Groves seconded for service on the Staff.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), Capt. R C Thornton to be Major, vice S. G. Huskisson, promoted.

Lieut F D Lumley to be Capt, vice R C Thornton.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt), Major H H Newman, from half-pay, to be Major, vice E W Carleton, retired.

Lieut J Watkins to be Capt, vice H H Higginson, seconded for service as a Depy-Asst Comsy-Genl.

The Durham Light Infantry, Capt C E Parker Jervis to be Major, vice H C Reynolds, seconded for service as an Instr at the Royal Mily College.

Seaforth Highlanders (Rossshire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), Supmnry Capt A W Cameron to be Capt, vice W W Sandeman, appointed Adjt, 3rd Batn.

The Royal Irish Rifles, Q L Duffy is superseded for absence without leave.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Lieut J H Campbell to be Capt, vice A. H. Middleton, resigned.

Staff, Lieut-Col and Col N Stevenson, half-pay, from Asst-Adjt and Qrmr-Genl on the Staff, to be Depy Adjt-Genl in Ireland, vice Lieut-Col and Col Sir T D Baker, K.C.B., half-pay, who vacates in consequence of appointment as Adjt-Genl in India.

Lieut-Col and Col J K Holdsworth, half-pay R. A., to be a Col on the Staff, to command the R A at Gibraltar, vice Col E Markham, R A, who has resigned that appointment on account of ill health.

Capt E E Swaine, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be a Bgde Major, vice Major F Luttman-Johnson, the York and Lancaster Regt, whose period of Staff Service has expired.

Chaplain's Dept, The Rev W S Randall, B A, to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class.

Medical Staff, Surg-Major W. E Dudley is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brigde-Surgn.

Surg-Major H C Gillespie, M D, is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Bgde-Surg.

Qrmr, with the relative rank of Capt T Thompson to have the honorary rank of Capt.

Lieut of Orderlies, T Connor, from the late Army Hospital Corps, to be Qrmr.

Army Pay Dept, Capt J F Irwin, the East Lancashire Regt, to be Paymaster.

Vety Dept, The undermentioned Vety Surgs to be Vetyy Surgs First Class :—John P Adams, dated 26th September, 1884 ; Waller B Spooner, dated 26th September, 1884 ; Samuel Gillespie, dated 26th September, 1884.

Brevet.

Major W F Kelly, the Royal Sussex Regt, to be Lieut-Col (the Bret Majority conferred on this Officer, with date of 21st May, 1884, being cancelled, he having succeeded to the Regimental rank of Major, with a prior date.)

Memoranda.

Lieut-Col J S H Algar, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Col.

Lieut C H Payne, the Gordon Highlanders, to have the local rank of Capt in Egypt, whilst commanding a company of Mounted Infantry in that country.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 28.)

Public Department.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has granted Mr L McIver, c s, an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate, and has permitted Mr J R Daniel, c s, to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr L R Burrows, to be Collr and Magte and Addl Sessions Judge, Nilgiris.

Mr R Sewell to be Sub-Collr and Joint-Magte of Tinnevelly, but to continue to act as Sub-Collr and Joint-Magte, Chingleput.

Mr H T Ross, to be Special Asst to the Collr and Magte of Malabar, but to continue to act as Dist Judge, North Malabar.

Mr A Thompson to be Head Assist to the Collr and Magte of the Dist, Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Sub-Collr and Joint-Magte-Coimbatore.

Mr P W Moore to act as Sub-Collr and Joint-Magte of Tanjore during the employment of Mr G T Mackenzie on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr F D'Arcy O Wolfes Murray is appointed Addl Sub-Collr in Coimbatore.

Mr E A Elwin, to be Asst to the Collr and Magte of the Dist, Tinnevelly.

Mr P W Moore, c s, having returned to duty on the 26th October last, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted him in the Gazette of 29th Sept 1882 is cancelled.

Mr A F Pinhey who has been admitted as a Member of the Civil Service, reported his arrival at Madras on the 3rd inst.

Mr F H Hebbert, Actg Collr of Tanjore, died at Tanjore on the 3rd Nov 1884.

Messrs E J Sewell and G S Forbes, M. A, of the Madras Civil Service, attained on the 16th Oct, 1884 the rank of Class V—12 years' standing.

Judicial Department.

Mr C D J Carmichael to act as Assist Supt of Police, Vizagapatam Dist, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H E Sweet, or until further orders.

Political Department.

The services of Capt M E Welch, Commandant, 2nd Battn Nayar Bgde, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rev D W Kidd, B A, to be Chaplain of Coonoor for the usual term of two years or until further orders.

The Rev A J Jones to act as Chaplain of Cannanore during the absence of the Rev E T Beatty on privilege leave or until further orders.

The Rev A J Jones, A K C, is admitted as a Junior Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Estabt the 26th Oct 1884.

The Rt Rev the Bishop of Madras resumed charge from of the Diocese on the 30th Oct 1884.

Public Works Department.

Mr A A G Malet, Assist Engr, first grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, fourth grade, while in charge of the Sunsgam Project Div, with effect from the date on which Capt D McNeil Campbell, R E, Ex Engr, second grade, availed himself of privilege leave.

The following reduction is ordered :—Mr G P Carless, Assist Engr, first grade, to be Assist Engr, second grade, with effect from 27th Oct 1884.

Appointments, &c.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence, without allowances :—Mr E White, Dist Munsif of Karempudi, in the Kistna Dist, from 8th to 13th July 1884, both days inclusive.

Privilege leave of absence for one month has been granted to Mr J Connor, Inspr of Police, Coimbatore Dist.

The services of Assist Inspr Mr C Gahan are placed at the disposal of the Collr of the Nilgiri Dist for charge of the Excise Depôt at Ootacamund.

Mr R E G Darling, is appointed Asst Inspr, third grade, in the Salt Dept, and is posted to the Cuddalore Circle.

Mr F W Gahan, Asst Inspr of Salt Revenue, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from 28th Sept 1884.

Mr W Green, (a), Inspr in the Salt Dept, is posted to the Penuguduru Circle, with effect from the expiry of the privilege leave granted him in the Fort St George Gazette of 29th July 1884.

Military Department.

U Baty, 1st Bgde, R A, is brought on the strength of the Madras Estabt from the 20th Oct 1884, the date of its arrival at Bombay.

Lieut-Col J A Tillard, R A, to be Asst Adjt-Genl, R A, vice Col Caine, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated 21st Oct 1884.

Bgde Surgn G Bidie, M B, C I E, I M D, to be a Depy-Surgn Genl, vice Depy Surgn-Genl W Pearl, who has vacated, dated 11th Oct 1884.

Lieut G H Kirwan, 2nd Battn, Manchester Regt, appointed by the Secy of State a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, and transferred from Bombay to Madras with the sanction of the Govt of India, in view to his appointment to the Staff Corps of this Presidency, is admitted on the establishment, and his services placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C from the 15th Oct 1884, the date of his arrival at Secunderabad.

The services of Capt M E H O Welch, S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C at his own request.

South Indian Rail Vol R C—Mr W H Spalding, to be Captain ; Mr F F Smith, to be 1st Lieut ; and Mr A M Atkinson, to be 2nd Lieut.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,

Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY,

Engravers, Die Sinkers, Relief Stampers, Copper-Plate Printers.

DIE SINKING.

	Rs.	a.
Monogram Dies, 2 letters engraved, from	7	0
Ditto 3 or 4 letters, from	8	0
Crest Dies engraved, from	9	0
Crest and Motto Dies engraved, from	10	0

REGIMENTAL DIES.

Any Regimental Die not in stock will be engraved free of charge on receipt of stamping order for value Rs. 20, the die being the property of this Company.

RELIEF STAMPING.

Stamping 5 quires note paper and 100 envelopes from die, in plain relief	1	0
Ditto ditto ditto in any colour	2	8
Ditto ditto in gold, silver or bronze	5	0

COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING.

Gentleman's Card Plate engraved, 1 line	1	8
Lady's ditto ditto ditto	2	0
Engraving per line extra	1	0
Gentleman's or Lady's Card Plates engraved in old English style, extra	1	0
Invitation Card Plates engraved, from	5	0

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

Gentleman's Best Thin Ivory Cards printed from plate per 100	1	0
Lady's ditto ditto	2	0
Gentleman's Best Thick Ivory Cards, round corners ditto	1	12
Lady's ditto ditto ditto	2	4
Invitation Cards printed from plate, from	5	0

Every description of Office, Commercial and Private Seals, Stamps, &c., engraved.

RUBBER SEALS made to order.

THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY, Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, &c.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.'—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Agents : TREACHER AND Co. ; KEMP AND Co. ; ROGERS AND Co. ; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay ; and all respectable Firms in India.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL......£3,200,000

RESERVE FUND......£800,000

LONDON BANKERS

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest :—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.

4 do. do. 6 do. do.

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,

18, Forbes Street, Fort.

BENEDICTINE, BENEDICTINE,

From the Abbey of Fécamp, France.

THE BEST LIQUEUR,

ANTI-CHOLERAIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Price, Rs. 72 per case.

CELEBRATED

LOCHDHU and V. O. S., very old SHAMROCK WHISKY as supplied to the leading Clubs in the United Kingdom, can now be had from our

Sole Agent—JOHN M. HEYN,

25, APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY.

These well-known blends stand second to none in regard to quality, and have obtained five Gold Medals for excellence, one of which was awarded at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1884.

KIRKER, GREER & CO., Limited,

D STILLERS,

BELFAST AND GLASGOW.

THE following consignment is just landed from the s. s. "City of Venice," shipped by the celebrated firm, Messrs. WHEELER & Co., of Belfast :—

			Rs.	
Guinness Stout, Quarts	per dozen	Rs.	5	9
Do. Pints	"	"	3	9
Bass' Ale Quarts	"	"	5	10
Do. Pints	"	"	3	10
Ginger Ale	"	"	2	12
Champagne Cider	"	"	5	0
Phosphozone	"	"	4	0
Raspberry Vinegar Cordial	"	"	11	11
Cinnamon Cordial	"	"	11	11
Lime Juice Syrup	"	"	11	11
Lager Beer, reputed, Quarts	"	"	4	12
Do. Pints	"	"	3	10

All in splendid condition. Apply at Godown No. 12, Homejee-street, Elphinstone Circle, next door to Rubbattino Company's Godown, for not less than one dozen of any of the above.

NOTICES.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. GRANT AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

White Drills for the Clothing of European Troops.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,

Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

KANNY AND CO.

HAVE REMOVED

TO

NO. 9 MEADOW-STREET,

Next door to

MR. D. MACROPOLO,

The Tobaconist.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.

65, CORNHILL, LONDON,

whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

NOTES

ON

INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

rice Re. 1. Postage half anna.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,

(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

Paid-up Capital, Fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS

OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

Electric Machines, for 10 Incandescent Lamps				Rs.	350
Do.	40		do.	"	750
Do.	for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each		"	1,200
Do.	8 do.	500	do.	"	1,200
Do.	20 do.	500	do.	"	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

Patent Wick Carbons give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.

INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.

F. FISCHER,

Agent and General Manager.

41, Meadow-stret.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1883......£300,690

" 1882......£944,2

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 14 5	1882	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,

Agents Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum treet.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	"	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	"	3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,

Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1883 :

1,670 Proposals for......Rs. 53,72,450.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities ; and Conditions liberalised
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary.

Head Office, 9 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Or any of the Agents in India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Deliered free.*

In Advance.			*In Arrear.*		
Per Annum	Rs.	48	Per Annum	Rs.	60
Half-yearly	"	25	Half-yearly	"	31
Quarterly	"	13	Quarterly	"	16
Monthly	"	5	Monthly	"	6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.			*In Arrear.*		
Annum	Rs.	52	Per Annum	Rs.	65
f-yearly	"	29	Half-yearly	"	3
Quarterly	"	16	Quarterly	"	2
Monthly	"	6	Monthly	"	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy......As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	" 2	8
Third do.	" 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	"	2½ As.

Lines but no Advertisement counted as less than eight ine.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per
Second do.	4 " "
Third and Succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Change, of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged of at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*

BOMBAY GAZETTE

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To Subscribers

Bombay.			Up-country.		
Per Annum	Rs.	12	Per Annum	Rs.	15
Half-yearly	"	6	Half-yearly	"	7
Quarterly	"	3	Quarterly	"	3

BOMBAY GAZETTE

WEEKLY BUDGET,

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs.	12
Half-yearly	"	6
Quarterly	"	3

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs.	12
Half-yearly	"	6
Quarterly	"	3

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—

"GLENLIVET."

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that "GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Destillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and ot r Whi kies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR NOVEMBER,

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Tanga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur Nizam's Hyderabad, Madras, and Baypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian and *vice versa.*
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednugar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Baypore.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa.*
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa.*
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa.*
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa.*
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattak (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmedabad (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Goghra.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam via Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY....... Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA .... Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
CALLIAN .... Railway Station.
BULSAR......... Edduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE..... Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD.. Railway Station.
MADRAS........ Higginbotham & Co., and Grant Bros.
LONDON........ G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

SPIRITS IN JARS.

			Rs.	a.
Scotch Whisky	(per gallon)	... ...	9	0
Irish Whisky	do.	... ...	9	0
Cognac *	do.	... ...	10	12
Cognac * *	do.	... ...	11	8
Cognac * * *	do.	... ...	13	8
Cognac * * * *	do.	... ...	15	8
Jars	(Capacity one gallon)	... ... each	2	0
Jars	(„ two „)	... ... each	3	0
Jars	(„ four „)	... ... each	4	8
Plated Lock Taps...		.. .. each	4	0

The Jars may be returned for re-filling.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., BOMBAY.

A COMPLETE MEDICINE CHEST.

TO FAMILIES AND UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.

DR. JAYNE'S

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT
Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE
Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.

JAYNE'S SPECIFIC FOR TAPE-WORM
Destroys this troublesome animal.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM
Is a pleasant, safe, and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, want of Appetite, and inability to Sleep.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE
Is highly efficient in curing Swellings, Ulcers, Cancerous and other Tumours, Goitre Bronchocele enlargement of Liver, Spleens, Kidneys, &c.

JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE
Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.

JAYNE'S LINIMENT OR COUNTRY-IRRITANT
Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sour Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Soreness in the Bones, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS
Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, affections of the Bladder and Kidneys Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
Preserves and beautifies the Hair. It assists growth and accelerates restoration of the Hair.

The above preparations are sold everywhere. Order them from your Chemists or Druggists. For further particulars, Testimonials, &c., see Dr. JAYNE'S Medical Almanac and Guide to Health distributed free.

☞ Sole wholesale Agents, Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

[*NINTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1884.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

The Publication for 1884 contains

PHOTOGRAPHS REPRESENTING SOME OF THE

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

OF

BOMBAY.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The "GUIDE" contains a carefully arranged mass of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; the DIRECTORY has been revised and enlarged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TURNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S KING, Canada Building, King St. Whitehall
Messrs. W.H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE Is the only Patent Me dicine o the kind awarded Certificate and Prize Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE ONLY TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE—UNDER ROYAL SANCTION.

Twenty Years' Successful Public Test, and thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all Parts of the World, and the Elite of the Medical Profession, establish DR. LALOR'S

PHOSPHODYNE THE PUREST and ONLY SAFE, PROMPT, and NEVER-FAILING PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for overworked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Wasting Diseases, Anxiety and Excitement, Nervous and Muscular Fatigue, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Urinary & Kidney Difficulties, Premature Decasy of Vital Power, and all Morbid Conditions of the ystem, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

PHOSPHODYNE Whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the Stomach, is the best Blood Purifier ever Discovered. It cleanses the most Vitiated System from every Trace of Scrofulous Humours, Mercuriel and Hereditary Blood Poison, Increases the Appetite, facilitates Digestion, gives Calm and Refreshing Sleep, Exhilarates the Spirits, and tends to pour into the Veins Pure Rich Healthy Blood, and will Infuse with New Life the Weakest Invalid or Shattered Constitution.

HOSPHODYNE Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the Phosphoric or Lively Animating Elements of Life which have been wasted, and thus imparts Renewed Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, Promoting Cheerfulness, Courage and great Activity of Intellect.

PHOSPHODYNE Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Brain Wreckage Paralysis, Impotence, Nervous, Heart, Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases, from whatever cause. Stimulating all the Vital Functions of the Human System, without leaving any after-feeling of Lassitude or Reaction. Invaluable to Professional Men, Students, and all Literary Workers.

PHOSPHODYNE Increases Vital Heat, Supports Life in a manner almost Miraculous and thus Prevents CHOLERA, Chills, Fevers, and other Malarial Poisons.

Extracts on the CURATIVE POWERS of Dr. LALOR'S Phosphodyne.

"It is a necessary constituent of all Healthy Nerve Structure, and is of great service in conditions of Low Nervous Vigour. It is peculiarly efficient in sustaining the energies of persons about to undergo any unusual exertions either physical or mental, involving severe trial of the powers."—O. C. GIBBS, M.D.

"The Brain and Spinal Marrow contains Phosphorus largely, and it seems to me that the Phosphodyne supplied the deficiency when it is necessary. I have known cases of great physical prostration favourably relieved by this preparation."—H. B. MILLARD, M.D.

"It is a powerful assistant to the digestive process."—R. APPLETON, M. D.

"It assists the natural changes of the Blood."—DR. DICKSON.

"It assists the liberation of Carbonic Acid in the system."—E. L. YEOMANS, M.D.

"It assists the Nutritive and Reparative functions."—M. EWELL, M.D.

"Instead of taking opium, as formerly, to increase my mental abilities, I now use your Phosphodyne of Vital, Elixir, and find my brain *exhilarated* without being exhausted."—Rev. E. JONES, Swansea.

"SIR,—Your Preparation has indeed made a new man of me. But it has done something else. It seems to give me a *retrospective* power—my *memory* is clearer—all the incidents of youth are remembered with distinctness either am I now *dreary* or *dull*, but lively, more energetic, and I fancy, *quicker-witted* than before."—J. B. SEVENS, Esq., Roehampton.

"Phosphorus is the life-giving element of the blood, and the thought-giving power of the brain." "Invaluable as a stimulant and brain tonic." PHOSPHODYNE "Produces apetite and a healthy digestion." "The Brain, Heart, and Lungs act with more vigour, and the secretions and excretions are increased. It accelerates the pulsations of the arteries, and is indispensable in old age."—J. ROBERTS, M.D.

The Enormous Sale and very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced number of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, SOUTH HILL PARK ROAD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up several Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase.

AGENTS—**TREACHER & CO.**
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BERNARD, ASPLEN, & CO.,

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
ENGINEERING VALUERS, AND GENERAL BROKERS,
Byculla, Bombay.
Telephone No. 326, Adelphi Hotel.

Traction Engines on springs, with or without Cranes.
Portable Engines.
Semi-Portable Engines.
Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Engines.
Vertical Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Winding Engines.
Vertical Hoisting Engines and Boilers.
Compound Portable and Semi-Portable Engines.
Compound Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Compound Horizontal Fixed Engines.
High and Low Pressure Launch Engines.
Cornish, Lancashire, Portable, (launch) and other Boilers.
Lathes, Planing Machines.
Shaping, Slotting, Drilling, Screwing, etc.
Pumps of all sizes and descriptions.
Centrifugal Pumps, by Gwynne and others.
Saw Benches, Band Saws for hand or steam power.
Mortar Mills, all sizes.
Corrugated Iron Sheets 6, 7, 8, and 9ft., lengths ready for delivery.
Iron, all sizes ditto. ditto.
Steel ditto. ditto.
Every description of Engineer's and Contractor's Plant ready for delivery.

N.B.—Chief advantages of the Compound Portable and Semi-Portable—1st, by using steam of a high working pressure; 2nd, expanding the steam, so it is discharged very little above atmospheric pressure; 3rd, providing a sensitive governor acting on the expansion gear. The advantages thus gained by the employment of Compound Engines will at once be apparent.

STONE'S LG/A LIGHT GRAVITY ALE,

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)

BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEURALGIA,

AND OTHER

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S ORIGINAL PHOSPHORUS PILLS

ARE THE BEST REMEDIES.

THE Restorative power of Phosphorus is MOST REMARKABLE. Cures are effected by the following Preparations in cases which have resisted all other medicines. In these form. Phosphorus is as harmless as Quinine, while its effects on the nervous system are far more beneficial.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 1.
This Pill affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its EXHILARATING and ENERGIZING effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILL, No. 3.
This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient to the entire nervous system, giving POWER TO THE BRAIN and spinal cord, and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX-VOMICA, No. 6.
This Pill is especially useful in Atonic Dyspepsia and Lowness of Spirits arising from overwork. It is a useful STIMULANT also in cases of functional impotence in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects and to remedy the effects of excesses.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND CANTHARIDES, No. 30.
This Pill is especially useful in Chronic Urethral Discharges in Atony or Paralysis of the Bladder, and in the same cases for which PHOSHORUS AND NUXVOMICA PILL No. 6 are found useful.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL,
Composed of Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Nux-vomica.
This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY OF BLOOD, and LOSS OF NERVE POWER. It cures NEURALGIA, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion, very rapidly. Brain-workers, Clergymen, Professional and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN, who are habitually overworked, derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For CONVALESCENTS FROM FEVERS and other exhausting diseases, this is a powerful RESTORATIVE.

CAUTION.—Messrs. H. & T. KIRBY & Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against SEVERAL IMITATIONS of their well-known preparations. Some of these are made with POWDERED PHOSPHORUS, and are EXCEEDINGLY DANGEROUS, while others are perfectly INERT. Every bottle of Kirby's genuine Pills bears the Trade Mark and Signature of their Firm.

KIRBY'S SALT MINERALIS

A TASTELESS APERIENT SALT,
AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR
FRIEDRICHSALL, PULLNA, HUNGARIAN AND OTHER MINERAL WATERS.

This salt is more convenient, portable, and efficient than the German Waters. It may be taken in all cases in which they are beneficial. As an Aperient it is SIMPLE, MILD, SAFE and EFFECTUAL For GOUT, GOUTY and RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS and in PLETHORIC CONDITIONS of the System. TORPID LIVER and PILES, it is the BEST Aperient. For Habitual Constipation it is a good remedy.

AGENTS.—Messrs. LYELL & Co., Allahabad; Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona. Messrs. SMITH STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.. Bombay.

BOOK OF BOMBAY

BY JAMES DOUGLAS

ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF BOMBAY FROM THE MARRIAGE TREATY IN 1661 TO THE YEAR OF GRACE 1883,

With the views of Seevajee and the Peishwas, of Bonaparte and Nelson, and Arthur Wellesley and other remarkable historical characters in regard to the City; as well as a great deal of interesting and valuable information respecting the growth of the City, its Commerce, Topography and surroundings.

With an excellent Chromo-litho. Portrait of Seevajee, by Messrs Maclure and Macdonald; and a Map of Bombay as it was in 1760.

The Portugalls have choused us it seems on the Island of Bombay.—*Samuel Pepys.*

In one handsome volume of 566 pages, 8vo., cloth bound.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Rs. 5 PER COPY.

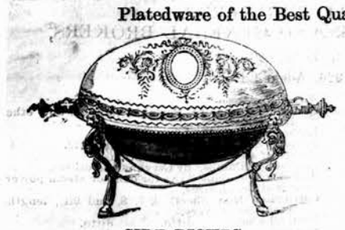
CONTENTS:

BOMBAY MARRIAGE TREATY—
Article XI.—Instrument of Possession.
WESTERN INDIA IN 1583—
The Man about Town—King of Ballagat—The Master Mariner—Decline and Fall—The Inquisition—Miscellanea—Archæological Note on Linschotten.
BOMBAY BEGINNINGS—
Mortuary Returns—Exchange—Profits of Trade—The Cotton Trade—The Imports—Freights—Jovial Times—Bombay Green—Never Taken—A Sneaker of Bombay Punch—A Home in Bombay in 1694
GERALD AUNGIER, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Who he Was—What he Did—Traits—His Silver Chalice—Where he lived—His House—Conclusion.
SEEVAJEE—
His Country—His Birth—His Person and Character—His Accomplishments—Part Second—Traits Bad and Good—His Two Great Crimes—His Master Passion—His Coronation—His Death.
KANOJEE ANGRIA AND THE PIRATES OF WESTERN INDIA—
Early Navigation—Angria's Kolaba—Fleet of Seevajee—The Commerce assailed by the Pirates—What he cost us—His Crowning Achievement—Vengeance—The English Pirate—The Police of the Indian Seas—Their Cruelties—The Last of the Angrias—Their Old Haunts—Conclusion—Supplementary Note.
BOMBAY, 1750—
Grose's Account—When Grose Landed—Mr Grose asked to Supper—A Few Ladies—Subjects of Conversation—The Government House—A Colossal Sundial—The Bombay of 1750—Hornby's Vellard—The Fort—The Dockyard—Cartography of Bombay—The Towers of Silence—First Parsee in Europe—A Plucky Woman—Elephanta—His Portrait of Kanojee Angria—Raighur—Bullion and Exchange—Native Character—Malabar Hill.
THE BOOK OF GOMBROON, 1752-53—
History not Antiquarianism—Mortality ills—The Inkstand—Etcetera—The Lord of the Hot Countries—Four Gradations of Service—People were here before us—The English Sirnames of Bombay—Horatio Nelson: or Bombay, 1775.
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AT SUEZ, 1798—
Suez—His Visit and Schemes—Crosses the Red Sea—State of Feeling in Bombay—The Suez Canal—The Forbes' Loans—Conclusion.
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN BOMBAY—
A Love-passage—The Duke's Nose—The Duke of Wellington in Bombay and Western India—The Duke in India—The Bombay of his Period—A Great Dearth of Materials—The Duke's Triumphal Entry into Bombay—The Condition of the People—Why was Arthur Wellesley here—His Celebrated March to Poona—Duel; Discipline at Nagar—Native Opinion of the Duke—Traits—Here are Two Notabilia—Was the Duke at Matheran—The Duke of Welling.on's Bombay Residence.
MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE—
Items—His Popularity—Portrait—Political—Eccentricities—His History of India—Governors of Bombay—Religious—Character and Accomplishments—Biographical.
SIR JOHN MALCOLM—
Preliminary—Calf Country—The Soldier's Return—In Paris—A Big Day—Dinner to the Ettrick Shepherd—Governor of Bombay—Reduction ad Absurdum—Vi et Armis—Person—Conclusion.
SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH; OR BOMBAY 1804 TO 1812—
Bombay a Dull Place—The Diary and Letters of Mackintosh—He did Good Work in Bombay—A quiet Day at Parell—A Noisy Day at Taralla—Calls—On the Judgment Seat—An Unspoken Bombay Sermon—Mackintosh and Wilson.
POONA AND THE PEISHWAS—
A Retrospect.
SEEVAJEE'S FORTS—
Torna.
THE FORT OF RAJMACHEE, NEAR KHANDALA—
The Bombay Forts—The Road to it—The look out—Condition of the People—Streams.
THE FORT OF RAIGHUR—
Raighur Ho—View of Nagotna Creek from Bombay—Pachad and the Staircase—Position—Descriptive—Architecture—A View from Raighur—Why Seevajee Chose Raighur—The English Embassy—Nil Desperandum—The Burst of the Monsoon—The Coronation—Portrait—How they Spend the Time—A Transaction in Piece-Goods—Seevajee and the English—Its Memories.
BEEJAPOOR—
Meadows Taylor—The Accommodation—Tombs—Doves—Sheep and Dogs—Famine—The Country about Beejapoor—Globe-trotters.
THE MARTYRS OF TANNA—
Note on the Gold of Ophi
THE HON'BLE E. I. COMPANY'S FIRST SHROFFS IN GUJARAT—
Trawadi Shri Krishna Arjunji Nathji of Surat.
JAMES FORBES—
His Book—Arrival in Bombay—Ways and Means—His Library—James Forbes and the Ladies of Bombay—Diana and the Cobra—The Execution of Gassi Ram—Natural History of Bombay—Notable Things—The Oriental Memoirs—The Apostle—His Attachment to Bombay—Home—Forbes's View from Malabar Hill.
DR WILSON.
BOMBAY DIRECTORY, 1792—
The Honorable Mayor's Court—The Honorable Court of Appeals—List of Merchants.
TWELVE VIEWS OF BOMBAY—
The Doctor, 1673—The Philosopher, 1804—The Traveller, 1812—The Soldier, 1818—The Bishop, 1825—The Governor, 1830—The Geologist, 1855—The Cicerone, 1859—The Presbyter, 1866—The Editor from a Balloon, 1877—The Agriculturist, 1879—Sir Richard Temple, 1879.
BOMBAY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL, TWELVE VIEWS—
An Eye-witness, 1690—The Muslim, 1694—The Statesman, 1707—The Political Economist 1775—The Civilian—Ces gens la, 1785-88—La femme Anglaise—Mackintosh's Bombay, 1804-11—The Missionary, 1811—The Persian—The Chota Sahib, 1830—L'Inde Occidental Poona 1833—The Censorious, 1854—Excelsior

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATEDWARE,

Platedware of the Best Quality and at English Prices.



The Carlton Club Entree Dishes,

With Revolving Cover which cannot be displaced.

In the above elegant and really serviceable Entree Dish, the cover simply turns on two centres, and is made to revolve *under the Dish*, where it is not visible. It has been largely purchased by connoisseurs in the good things of this life. The Dish can also be used when required as a Soup Tureen. Price of the one Dish with one Strainer and one loose Dish, small size.....Rs. 90
Do. do. large size..... „ 110

The Carlton Dish is superbly manufactured in every respect, and is richly silvered.

SIDE DISHES.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE OVAL DISHES.

Each in four pieces, the set of four forming 16 dishes at pleasure.

The Beaded pattern, much admired for its neatness, combined with elegance, of plain oval shape, with beaded mountings, best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished.
Per set of four dishes. Cash ... ...Rs. 250
Per pair, forming eight dishes ... ... „ 150

THE UNITED SERVICE VEGETABLE DISH.

Consisting of four pieces—*viz.*, the cover, the tri-flanged divided dish, the dish, which is detachable and the warmer or under part, which can be used separately.

Particular attention is directed to this very compact and useful article.

Richly Electro-silvered on best Nickel Silver Rs. 100

ORIGINAL PEG AND HALF-PEG MEASURE COMBINED.

This useful little article can be used instead of a Wine-glass.

Plain body, with gilt bowls ... ... each Rs. 10 0

Catalogues of Platedware will be sent, post free, on application to

COURT & CO., 21A, Esplanade Road, Bombay,

OPPOSITE TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

LADIES' FRENCH KID WALKING BOOTS AND SHOES.

French Kid Oxford Shoes, well finished, very serviceable, Cash Rs. 11-8, Credit Rs. 12-8.

French Kid Button Boots, best English made, Cash Rs. 15-8, Credit Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 18.

French Kid Oxford Shoes by the best French Makers Cash Rs. 12-12, Credit Rs. 14.

Evening Dress and House Shoes from Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12. Children's Kid Button Boots. Walking and House Shoes always in stock.

N.B.—Up-country Constituents should send a pattern boot or the outline of the foot on paper as a guide for size.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

"Is a success and been for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

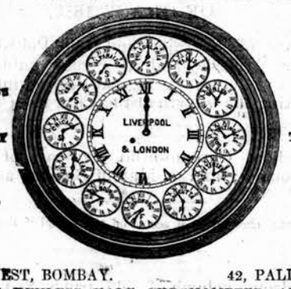
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

MAKERS OF THE
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY
TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,



(*RAJABAI*)
CLOCK AND CHIMES
THE ROYAL FAMILY
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THE ADMIRALTY,
&c., &c.

RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.
REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES.
Swiss Watches by the best Manufacturers Examined and Guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.
LONDON CASH PRICES.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL.
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

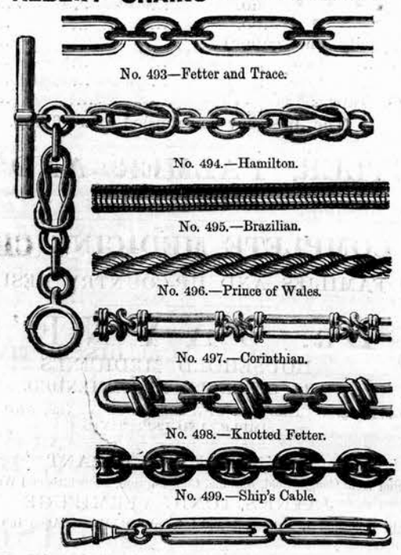
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
CALCUTTA. (NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK). SIMLA

ALBERT CHAINS—GOLD AND SILVER.



Gold		Silver
Rs. 105.	No. 493—Fetter and Trace.	Rs. 18.
Rs. 82.	No. 494.—Hamilton.	Rs. 20.
Rs. 115	No. 495.—Brazilian.	Rs. 15.
Rs 75.	No. 496.—Prince of Wales.	Rs. 17.
Rs. 135	No. 497.—Corinthian.	Rs. 22
Rs. 150.	No. 498.—Knotted Fetter.	Rs. 22.
Rs. 120.	No. 499.—Ship's Cable.	Rs. 20.
Rs. 100	No. 500.—Double Fetter.	Rs. 16.

A great variety of Gold Guards, Victoria and Neck Chains in stock to select from.
16th October, 1884.

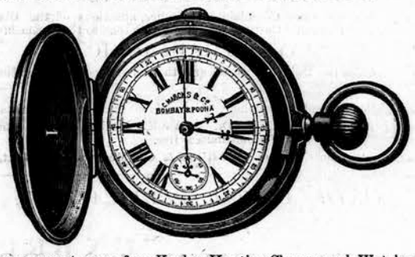
CHRONOGRAPHS & RACING WATCHES

MANUFACTURED BY

POONA, 1, East-street. } **C. MARCKS & CO.** { BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade-road

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have pleasure in acquainting their numerous Constituents that the Chronographs and Racing Watches enumerated here below are in every respect RELIABLE, DURABLE, and THE MOST PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE:—

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.



In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

	Rs.	A.
The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash	125	0
The same works in crystal case. Net cash	110	0
A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to...	750	0
Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and	95	0

We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. Repairs executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.
43 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN

SHAFTING AND COUPLINGS.

PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING requires no turning.
It has a dark-blue skin—20% stronger than bright shafting, and at same time about half the cost.
BUTLER'S PATENT FRICTIONAL COUPLING requires no keys or bolts. Simplest Coupling yet introduced.

SOLE MAKERS: KIRKSTALL FORGE Co., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

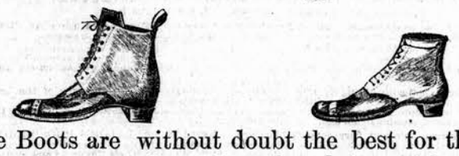
GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

JUST LANDED.

ANOTHER BATCH OF THE

CELEBRATED "K" BOOTS.



These Boots are without doubt the best for the Monsoon that have yet been introduced into this country. The demand is enormous; further proof of quality unnecessary. Rs. 18, Rs. 20, and Rs. 22-8 per pair.

DUNNETT & CO.,

BOOT-MAKERS.
BOMBAY.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER,

ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK,
CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MORTAR MILLS,
FIXED OR PORTABLE
ROAD ROLLERS,
ALL SIZES,
GIRDERS.
TANKS,
ETC.

IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,
FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF
ENGINES
AND
BOILERS,
ROLLED BEAMS,
MACHINE TOOLS, &c.
Always in Stock,
ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,
Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality.
PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.
Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.
WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

RIPON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

BARTON & Co., LIMITED,

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the undermentioned ELECTRO PLATED WARE, all of which are warranted to be Heavily Plated on the best quality of Metal, and to which inspection is respectfully solicited.

Butter Dishes from Rs. 4 to 85.

Biscuit Boxes, Rs. 4 to 85.
Claret Jugs, Rs. 22 to 45.
Combination Crusts, Rs. 60 to 75.
Cake Baskets, Rs. 8 to 16.
Epergnes, Rs. 85 to 125.
Fruit Stands, Rs. 100 to 150.
Flower Vases, Rs. 85 to 125.
Goblets, Goldlined, Rs. 25 to 45.
Ice Pails, Rs. 10 to 65.
Ice Pitchers, China lined, Rs. 100 to 150.

Pickle Casters, Rs. 20 to 40.

Juvenile Presentation Cups Rs. 3 to 50.
Knife Rests, Rs. 3 to 10.
Napkin Rings, Rs. 2 to 60.
Prize Cups (Army and Navy), Rs. 40 to 75.
Revolving Butter Dishes, Rs. 50 to 85.
Salad Bowls, Rs. 100 to 125.
Tete a Tete Cruets, Rs. 4 to 25.
Tea and Coffee Sets, Rs. 30 to 150.
Waiters, Rs. 25 to 50.

BARTON & CO., LIMITED,

WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

WACHTER & CO.,

FOR ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE.

THE ROYAL CHAMPAGNE.

PATRONS:
H. M the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
THE SHIPPERS have received ROYAL WARRANTS of appointment.
Copies thereof may be seen at our Offices.
The Calcutta Jurors awarded WACHTER & Co. the highest honors.
We offer their Wine ROYAL CHARTER to the Public at Rs. 58 per dozen quarts and Rs. 61 per 2 dozen pints.
Less Discount for Cash 5 per cent.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND CHINA.

NOTICES.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON — THE DOGS-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.
(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

USE THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE WRIGHT'S AN ELEGANT TOILET SOAP COAL TAR SOAP
TABLETS 6d. BOXES 1/-
PRESCRIBED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES.
PROTECTS FROM MEASLES, SMALL POX & SCARLET FEVER.
W. V. WRIGHT & Co SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

BEFORE

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

AFTER

NOTICES.

HORSES.—ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCHES OF ARAB HORSES, PER S.S. SIMLA & SATARA, FROM BUSSORAH.—DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. present their compliments to their Constituents, and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and Cest batches of Superior HIGHASTE UNIZA, and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways, Ponies, &c., belonging to different dealers.

Bhendy Bazar Commission Stable, No. 505, Oct. 13, 1884.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands, and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYNE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co.,
BYCULLA & FORT.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.